The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,087 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1887.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
—SURAT	3142	550	L. L. Parlitt	30th Aug.
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
MASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th ,,
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th ,,
*L BALLAARAT	4752	950	P. S Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
*L SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—CATHAY	2943	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
*L ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES	2994	500	E. Crew	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th ,,
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th
MALWA	2959	2400	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	17th September.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357 480	Capt. W. Russel.	1st Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069 480	Capt. F. Blight.	20thSept.
s.s. PERSIA	3317 480	Capt. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3387 480	Capt. J. Harris.	20th ,,
s.s. ASIA	3550 480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000 500	Capt. Boothby	17th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 18, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, calling at MARSEILLES, on or about the 5th September.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, August 25.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st September 1887, for certain items of Works in connection with the ALIENATION RECORD OFFICES at POONA.

Plans, Specification, &c., may be seen, and Schedules of quantities obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, during Office Hours.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. C. HART, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.
Office of the Ex. Eng., P. & K., Poona, 27 August 1887.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1887, of Rs. 30 per whole Share, and Rs. 7½ per quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 30th August 1887, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August, 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th August to 5th September 1887, both days inclusive.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY 2nd September 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 29th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 27, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes ..... each	10
Eighteen-Penny do. do. ..... ,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,,	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,,	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,,	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,,	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c ..... ,,	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c ..... ,,	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c ..... ,,	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c ..... ,,	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c ..... ,,	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c ..... ,,	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c ..... ,,	52 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the Year ended 30th June, 1887, of Rupees Twenty-six and Annas Four per Share, WILL BE PAID on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September, 1887.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 27, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,	BOMBAY,
East Street.	43, Esplanade Road.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

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CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
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ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
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STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA

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SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

VINO DA TAVOLO
A CHOICE ITALIAN WINE OF Claret Character, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

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BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shelf candles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Wiliam
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION.
BARTON AND COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.
TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1 P.M.
SALE OF EBONIZED Show Cases at 4 p.m.
DON'T FORGET TUESDAY, 30TH.

DRESS SUITS.
'AS NOW WORN."

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE."
Extra Light Weight.
"SUPERIOR FINISH."

DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P. 12½ per cent. = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk ..... from Rs. 85
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth-made, Fine Black Indiana ..... ,, ,, 100
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings ..... } Rs. 100, Rs. 150
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit ..... ,, 36

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.

THE following list of "BRANDIES" calls for more attention from the Public than it has hitherto received :—

COOPER, MADON'S A 0 BRANDY, nearly 40 years old, Vintage 1848. Single bottle, Rs. 6-8. Per doz. Rs. 75-0. This spirit is, we believe, the finest and oldest in India; its age is guaranteed!

	Per doz. quarts. Rs. as.
COOPER, MADON'S A 1 BRANDY, for Invalids, a fine old spirit, highly recommended	42 0
,, ,, A 2 ,, a Choice Cognac	30 0
,, ,, A 3 ,, a good "Peg" Brandy	24 0
HENNESSY'S *** ,,	42 0
,, ** ,,	38 0
,, * ,,	35 0
Exshaw's No. 1 ,,	42 0
,, No. 2 ,,	27 0
BISQUIT DU BOUCHE ,,	24 12
DESCHANDIER ,,	24 0
GEORGE ALFRED ,,	18 8
BORDEAUX MESS ,,	18 0

Any Brandy not in stock, Treacher's Heart Label, Cutler Palmer's, &c., obtained for Out-station Constituents and supplied at their prices.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. t 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.

Please apply for our new illustrated Price list.

DUNNETT & Co.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "DAMENICO BALDUINO," Captain DODERO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 28th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug 29, 1887.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 1,00,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners, Madras, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency of 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon, on 15th October 1887. The allotment should be fully paid up before 15th December 1887. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 23rd August 1887, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.,
President, Municipal Commission.

Municipal Office, Madras, 25th August 1887.

CHUBB'S

PATENT DESPATCH OR WRITING BOXES COMPLETE WITH FITTINGS,

With and without Leather Cover.

Sizes 15 by 10 by 5, and 15 by 10 by 6.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the supply of CAST-IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS.

The drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained printed copies of the conditions of the contract on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rupees Four hundred in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in sealed covers, addressed to F. L. CHARLES, Esquire, C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October 1887.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, 17th August, 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. The chairman will present to the Corporation the reply of H I. M. the Queen-Empress to the address from the Corporation on the celebration of the Jubilee of her reign.
2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 24th August, 1887.
3. Sanction to be asked as recommended by the Town Council, to the sale of two water-meters and to the writing-off of Rs. 20, being the difference between the book value and the sale-proceeds of the meters.
4. Sanction to be asked as recommended by the Town Council to the writing-off of Rs. 4,202-3-10, being the book value of 74 bullocks that died, or were destroyed, &c., during the quarter ending 31st May 1887.
5. Sanction to be asked to the renewal of 2 lapsed grants as under (1) Rs. 582-14-10 for expenses on account of illuminating Municipal buildings, &c., on the occasion of the Royal Jubilee, (2) Rs. 68-12-8 for illuminating and enclosing the addresses to H. R H. the Duke of Connaught and H. R. the Earl of Dufferin.
6. Sanction to be asked to an arrangement with Government by which in exchange for a piece of Municipal ground situated on the east side of Marine-street admeasuring 252 1-9 square yards, Government give up to the Municipality 289 4-2 square yards, also situated on the east side of the said street.
7. Government Resolution confirming the sanction accorded by the Corporation to the proposed modification in Section A, Clause (d) of the Rules on the subject of Town Duties.
8. Annual Report of the working of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1886.
9. Letter from the Honorary Joint Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union, requesting the Corporation to pass a resolution to the effect that in future preference be given to duly qualified Medical men over others for employment in the Health Department.
10. Letter from Mr. Chubildass Lallcobhoy submitting for consideration correspondence regarding the building of a private market on his ground at Null Bazaar, Erskine Road, and asking the Corporation's favourable decision in this matter.
11. Government letter, General Department, forwarding copy of the Secretary of State's despatch, enclosing copy of a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Administration Report of the Bombay Municipality for 1885-86, and asking the Corporation's special attention to the remarks made by the Commission as to overcrowding in Bombay.
12. Notice of motion from Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq., of intention to move that the Chairman be requested to send for all the papers and proceedings in the case of the land recently purchased from Mr. Muljii B. Barbhaya for the improvement of Bhuleshwar and Pinjrapole streets, and that that the Chairman of the Town Council be asked to stop carrying out the purchase of the land, as the transaction appears to be open to serious objections, considering the extremely high rate paid for the land as against the doubtful utility of the improvement.
13. Notice of motion from K. M. Shroff, Esq., of intention to move that the Commissioner be asked to state the amount set aside this year for road improvement and set-back, how much has been spent up to date and what is the balance now left, and whether payment for the purchase of Mr. Muljii B. Barbhaya's ground is to be made from that balance, and if so what amount will be left, after that payment, at the disposal of Council for payments for set-backs during the remaining eight months of this year, which set-backs may be more important for the improvement of certain streets.
14. Town Council's Resolution expressing their concurrence with the Acting Municipal Commissioner that it is not necessary to call for special returns of the excess income from the assessment of new buildings and properties, more especially as the preparation of the return would involve unnecessary labour on the Assessment and Collection Department.

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation,
and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 29th August, 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BARTON & CO., LD., IN LIQUIDATION.

Under instructions from the liquidator, Barton and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, remaining stock-in-trade consisting of plateware, crockery, glassware, stationery, provisions, wines and sundry other articles.

Also at 4 p.m., ebonized show cases, large glass cupboards, tables, chairs, shop fittings, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 30, 1887.

SECURITY

Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect

A LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

NOTICES

MASONIC.

A CONGRATULATORY BANQUET will be held on the 3rd proximo, at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Clare Road, Byculla, in honour of Most Wor. Bro. SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt.

Tickets, Rs. 7-8 each, can be had by all Master Masons, on application to the GRAND SECRETARY, Freemasons' Hall, Byculla.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Puborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. I. M. Hulk "SEMIRAMIS" will be received by the Undersigned at Bombay up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st September 1887.

2. For conditions of sale, description, &c., of vessel see *Bombay Government Gazette* of 11th, 18th and 25th August and 1st September 1887, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SANITARY ENGINEER.

WANTED, by the Trichinopoly Municipal Council, an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, to prepare a Scheme for the Water-supply and Drainage of the Town. Apply stating terms (per mensem), former employment, and giving references, to the COLLECTOR, Trichinopoly. None but experienced Engineers need apply.

W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Collector.

Trichinopoly, Collector's Office, 19th August, 1887.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Mr. N. M. WADIA, Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th September, proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. G. Cotton and Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-elect on.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., to SATURDAY, the 10th September, proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1887.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	„	„ 110
Cut-hunting	„	„ 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guarantee impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other Illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID UP CAPITAL 25,000,000
RESERVE FUND 4000.00

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Heatheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „

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Agents for India.

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Valuable Homœopathic Books are always in stock. Medicines dispensed under the most experienced supervision and with the quickest dispatch.

Catalogues free on application.

BERIGNY & CO.

BERENAG TEA CO.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid For a 5 lb. tin.	To any Railway Station in India Paid in tin. For a 20 lb. box
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE,	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	34 0 0
BERENAG, KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe.....	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE,	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
ALMORA, KUMAON.	4 Proprietor's Own		
TERMS:	Choice.....	6 8 0	25 0 0
CASH WITH ORDER.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
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BERENAG TEA Co.,	7 Pekoe Souchong.....	4 8 0	17 0 0
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To be sent to any Address in Europe, all charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000

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VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,600
„ 1885 ..... £368,156

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

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1863 ..... £1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 ..... £4,049,15 14 1
1878 ..... £2,945,503 1 2 | 1885 ..... £5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18____ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and ALSO accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Yours *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 21st July, 1887, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram, and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parua
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapli
Mutsjid „	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla „	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Ravor	Rocks)	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mhoona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Cooria	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padeedari	Digaum
Titwalla	Beorh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawall	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wasind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Kasara*	Kirkeeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Egatpoorah	Bhoringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Ghotee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Bailgaum	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jahwoor
Deolalee B. Siding	Pagthal	Kirkee	Keim
Nassick Rd*	Sewnee	Poonat*¶	Barsee Road
Kheirwadee	Dharam	Loonee	Marhea
Niphar	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Lasulgaum	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Munmar	Kasree for	Kheirgaum	Pardsey
Nandgaum*	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapur*‡
Naidongree	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Chalisgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Kujgaum	Semri	Deokeal and	Goodnee
Gaina	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Pachora	Paparia (for	Kartrur	Goolburga
Mujee	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Mussawuda	Baaketri	Warrungaum	Wadi
Sisowlee	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Julgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
	Kureli (for	Bawa Bridge	Road
	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
	Nursingpore	Julium†	Chicksago
	Kuruk Bail	Sheegaum*	Raichore*

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleaur	Byrahavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Great Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barabree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Sabarmutte
Mahim	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Borewlee	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dyrwar)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Wasud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowlay	Kharraghora
Versur	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat¶	Bhalu	Lilapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Juno*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapelgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
City	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sibwa
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Yartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsarl	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for

‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Venders.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUN

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Esplanade, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 28th :—D. Balduino (s), from Genoa. Yesterday :—Hydaspes (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Peveril (s), for Havre; and Assyria (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi.

FAIR.—The annual Bhundar Gully fair will be held to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day, the 30th instant.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of Mr. Manekjee Sorabjee Vachagandy, his relations subscribed a sum of Rs. 22,578 to several of the local charities.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Gray (captain), Murray, Sladen and Summer *vs.* White—Messrs. Craigie (captain), Wallace, Dixon, and Scott-Stewart. Play will commence at 5-15 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wudwan arrived at Poona on Saturday, by the 2-30 p. m. train. A few Guzerati merchants were present at the station to receive him. His Highness has taken up his residence at the Sungum Lodge.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of Jance, woman, of middle age. Deceased was the wife of one Succaram, a Municipal labourer, and lived with him at New Foras Road. She was it was stated very much addicted to drink, and was seen to have been under the influence of liquor on Monday night, and died at her house yesterday morning. The verdict was that death was caused by excessive drinking.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Succaram Luximon, living on the 1st floor of a house in Coombarwada, 2nd Lane, reported to the police on Sunday, that he placed sundry gold ornaments on an idol in his room, valued at Rs. 230, and during Saturday night some person entered the room while he and his wife were asleep, and stole the greater portion of the ornaments, which he valued at Rs. 195, the remainder being left on the effigy.—Jinabhoy Mohunlal, living at Bhoiwada 3rd Street, reported the theft of a silver watch and silver chain attached, valued at Rs. 20, from his house on Sunday last.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Heerjee Khakhan, aged 17 years. Deceased lived with a cousin of his, a dealer in grain, named Koorpa Rymull, at Doorgadavie Road, and was with him until three months ago, when he left because he wanted more pay. They parted on unfriendly terms. At 7 p.m. on Sunday deceased was found suffering from the effects of opium at his house in Coombarwada 1st Street, from whence he was removed to the hospital, where he died from its effects at 2-35 yesterday morning. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.—Inspector Hack yesterday charged Seeva Babajee, a peon employed in the firm of Killick, Nixon & Co., before Mr. Ryan, with attempting to steal several stamps. As there had been of late many petty thefts occurring in the office the management reported the circumstance to the police and obtained the services of a detective, who was placed in the establishment, unknown to the employés, to watch them. On Saturday, the accused was seen opening an iron safe with a duplicate key and tampering with a box containing stamps. He was at once apprehended, and the key taken away from him. Prisoner denied the charge, but could not explain away the possession of the key, and called no witnesses. The magistrate convicted the peon, and on the application of one of the European assistants of the firm for a lenient sentence, he awarded prisoner two months' hard labour, remarking as he did so that the offence was a serious one and required severe punishment.

SCANTY EVIDENCE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Lieutenant Peyton, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, charged Shaik Abdoola Moosa before Mr. Ryan with the theft of Rs. 14 in cash. It appeared that the prosecutor, while passing through Bombay last June, put up at the Great Western Hotel, where he was attended by the accused. The servant disappeared one day, and during his absence Mr. Peyton missed Rs. 14. As he was too busy to attend to it he did not report the matter to the police, but on the same day while *en route* to Bombay, the prosecutor met the accused on the Kurjat Railway Station, and at once recognising him, gave him in charge to the Railway police. As Lieutenant Peyton had no witnesses to corroborate his story, Mr. Ryan discharged the accused. It was essentially necessary in such a case, the magistrate remarked, to adduce some corroborative testimony, and he had therefore to discharge the accused, giving him the benefit of the doubt. The accused was then taken up by the Railway police for travelling on the railway without a ticket.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—Two Pardasees, named Parsutti Sagurand Soonibux Bhugwansing, were yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the former with wrongfully confining a Mahomedan lad named Oomer Dawoodkhan, on Saturday, the 27th instant, and the latter with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence. The case for the prosecution was that the boy Oomer with two other Mahomedan lads living at Bhisty Mohla, on Saturday last, about noon, went to Chinchpoogly to purchase a goat. On their way there it came on to rain, and they went on a verandah of an unoccupied house for shelter. While there the first accused came up and abused the boy Oomer, who on remonstrating with him, was slapped on the face, seized and locked up in a room on the ground floor of the house. The other two boys on seeing how Oomer was treated ran out of the verandah. About an hour after accused No. 1 returned with two or three other Purdasees, and brought Oomer out of the room, tied his hands with a rope that Oomer had brought with him to tie up the goat, and told him to pick up a piece of wood which was lying on the verandah and to follow him. This Oomer objected to do, stating that he committed no theft. Thereupon one of the Purdasees carried the wood, and Oomer was taken with his hands tied by the first accused from Chinchpoogly down the Parel Road. Oomer was crying at the time, and while he was passing by the J. J. Hospital, the boy met a policeman to whom he related what had transpired. The policeman took the lad and the two Purdasees to Inspector Greyhurst, who after instituting the necessary inquiries, found that Oomer was wrongfully charged with theft, and that they had unlawfully confined the boy. The two accused had nothing to say in defence, and were both convicted, the former being sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, while the latter was fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

WE have been requested to publish the following list of further donations to Lady Reay's Bombay Branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged on 8th April last	60,408	7	1
Honorary Secretary, Bijapur Branch	1,840	12	0
Honorary Secretary, Belgaum Branch	153	6	0
Collections made in the Kolaba District Collected by Mr. C. W. Richardson in Nasik	509	9	3
	5	0	0
Mrs. Saraswatibai Deshmukh	5	0	0
Total Rs.	62,922	4	2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 27th Aug. as compared with the statement of the 20th Aug. :—

	Aug. 20.	Aug 26.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,10,334	49,47,077
do. do. at Branches	13,83,873	13,91,941
Other Deposits	2,28,67,832	2,42,18,026
Post Bills	17,449	12,365
Cash Credits undrawn	12,84,456	13,11,592
	4,35,63,944	4,43,81,601
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	66,93,192	68,12,825
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	34,73,462	34,05,328
Loans, on Security of do	20,03,121	21,61,5 9
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,083	3,152
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,79,21,265	1,79,90,797
Stamps	23,457	23,436
Dead Stock Rs. 5,83,603 Amt. applied in reduction 5,83,603		
	2,98,493	2,98,493
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,10,078	7,03,780
Cash and Currency Notes	1,16,40,191	1,26,82,170
	4,35,63,944	4,43,81,601

A WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS."

IN the matter of Jugonnath Ragunath, a boy about nine years of age, the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Dhondu S. Garud, applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Yeshwadabai, woman, requiring her to produce before the Court Jugonnath, who was now in her custody. The applicant, Ragunath Luximonjee, the father of the boy, stated that he was employed in her Majesty's Mint at Bombay as head engraver, and was married at the age of twelve years to one Kasibai. Having no issue by her, he, with her consent, married a second wife, by whom he had some children. Owing, however, to the death of his second wife and her children, he, with the consent of Kasibai, married a third wife named Yeshwadabai in 1869, and by her he had a daughter and a son, aged respectively eleven and nine years Yeshwada was a woman of a violent temper and of a head-strong and self-willed disposition. She was also a woman of extravagant habits, and had on various occasions disposed of ornaments and other valuable property belonging to him for insignificant sums against his will and in opposition to his repeated admonitions. She had in consequence fallen out with the applicant, and had against his will gone to reside with her maternal relations. In 1885, she left his protection, carrying with her his two children, whereupon the applicant caused a notice to be served upon her. In December 1886, the applicant was obliged to lay a complaint against her before Mr. Ryan for using threatening language, but it was withdrawn, and she was admonished by the magistrate not to behave in such manner in future. She then went and lived with the applicant, but frequent quarrels took place between them, and they could not pull on well. About two months ago, she again left his protection, the two children continuing to live with him. About a month ago, while the boy Jugonath was at a school at Girgaum, Yeshwadabai forcibly took him away from school and had detained him in her house. She also tried to persuade her daughter Gujrabai to go and reside with her, but she refused to do so. In April 1886, Jugonnath was initiated into the rights and duties of a twice-born Hindu by the ceremony called "moonj"; and from that time, as required by the Shastras, he lived and took his food with the applicant and ceased to be under the care of his mother. A notice was sent to her to return the boy, but no reply was received. Applicant there sent two respectable persons to demand the boy, but she refused to allow the boy to return to his father's house. The applicant apprehended that the education of his son was now utterly neglected, and that his wants and comforts were not properly attended to while he was at his mother's house. Applicant therefore prayed for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued against his wife to produce Jugonnath before the Court in order that he may be made over to the applicant.

His Lordship granted the application, and under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code ordered Yeshwadabai to produce the minor Jugonnath before the Court on the 5th proximo.

DISSENSIONS IN THE "RAMANUJA" SECT.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the case of Acharya Bhashiakerjee Shri Ramacharya *vs.* Narayen-Acharya Sudhersan-Acharya was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. Mr. Lang and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Janardhan Gopal, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff sued to recover possession from the defendant of a house situated near the Picquet police station and the management of it, praying that an account may be taken by the Court of the rents and profits, that the defendant may be restrained from continuing a suit in the Small Causes Court against one of the tenants, and that a receiver may be appointed. The claim arose under the following circumstances. In 1786, Vedantacharya, *alias* Shri Maharaj of the Ramanuja sect, founded a "sousthan," *i.e.*, a religious and charitable institution at Chanode, in the territories of the Gaekwar; and it acquired considerable property, both moveable and immoveable, in the shape of gifts made by charitably-disposed persons belonging to the Ramanuja sect. Considerable property was so acquired at Broach; and a religious institution, subordinate to the principal "sousthan" at Chanode, was established there under the name of Nursing Maharaj Dev-gaddi. The management of the principal and subordinate religious institutions, together with the properties belonging to them, devolved upon the successors of Vedantacharya appointed according to the customs and usages of the sect. The subordinate "sousthans" were ordinarily managed by the head of the principal "sousthan," through some of his junior "chellas" or disciples. In 1856, Custoor, widow of one Dajee Dyal, made a gift of the house near the Picquet police station to Dhurindhurjee Raghuvinjee Maharaj, who was then in charge of the Broach "sousthan," on behalf of the head of the principal "sousthan" at Chanode. The plaintiff was now the head of the principal "sousthan" at Chanode, and as such was entitled to the management of the subordinate "sousthans" and the properties belonging to them. The defendant, however, claimed to manage the property in Bombay under a testamentary writing said to have been made in his favour by the plaintiff's religious preceptor, the late Ramacharya Balmalundacharya, prior to his death in May 1884. Plaintiff was informed that the writing in question was made during the last illness of Ramacharya when plaintiff had gone to Benares; and even if it was really executed, the plaintiff submitted that the devise of the property to the defendant was void and inoperative as, at the time of executing the document, Ramacharya was not of sound and disposing mind. Defendant had filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against one of the tenants of the Picquet Road property, and had got other tenants to attorn to him.

The defendant's case was this. The plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed. The "sousthan" at Broach was an independent "sousthan" and was acquired by Dhurundharjee Raghooverjee, who afterwards established an independent "sousthan" at Bombay under the name of Shri Ballajee. Custoor widow made the gift of her house to Dhurundharjee as independent holder of the Broach "sousthan" in his own right and as the spiritual preceptor of the Bombay dhobees, to which class she belonged. Defendant said he was really the head of the principal "sousthan" at Chanode, and was duly constituted such head according to the customs and usages of the sect a short time before the death of Ramacharya on the 6th May 1884, and had ever since been in possession of all the "sousthans" and the property thereof. Defendant was placed on the gaddi of the principal "sousthan" with the approval of the Chief of Mandova, in whose estate Chanode is situated, and had ever since been recognised as such by the chiefs of several native States, and also by the British Government. He had in his possession certificates granted by the Mandova State and the Gaekwar of Baroda showing that he was acknowledged by those States as the head of the "sousthan" of Chanode. He had also in his possession a certificate showing that his name was in 1884 entered in the British Government books as owner of the "sousthan" properties in Broach. Ever since the death of Ramacharya, defendant had been paid by the Collector of Broach the "annuity which was payable to the head of the sousthan" at Chanode. He had an account of the presents made to him as the head of the chief "sousthan," according to usage on the thirteenth day after the death of Ramacharya. The latter, while a free agent and of sound and disposing mind, made his will on the 22nd March 1884, by which he appointed defendant his successor to the "sousthan" at Chanode and all its dependencies, bequeathing to him all his property. The Picquet Road house was purchased by Ramacharya with his own moneys in 1875. Plaintiff was appointed to manage the "sousthans" at Broach and Bombay. In 1878-79, it having come to the knowledge of Ramacharya that the plaintiff was leading a dissolute life in Bombay, removed him to Broach, and while there he grossly misconducted himself, keeping a mistress in the temple of Shri Luxminarayen, selling the temple of Nursingjee to some Mahomedans for Rs. 400, and throwing away the idols therein. Ramacharya thereupon dismissed the plaintiff altogether and circulated handbills announcing the fact. The plaintiff, after his dismissal, disappeared and did not show his face again at Chanode or at any of the subordinate "sousthans." He had been put up to make his present false claim by certain of the dhobies of Bombay, who were hostile to the defendant, because neither he nor the late Ramacharya ever admitted dhobies as disciples.

Much evidence in the case was taken under commission at Broach and Baroda, which was read to the Court. Several witnesses were examined during the day and further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·710
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of Wind	W, WNW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours	372
Fall of Rain	0·35
Total fall during month	13·91
Total fall during year	69·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th Aug.	0·41

* From midnight to midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain E. Crew, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 12th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Pendlebury	Mr Fazan
Col Rowlandson	Mr G Ault
Lt-Col Charles	Dr Holman
Mr Robertson	Mr and Mrs Belcher
Mr K Tumuljee	Mrs R Pini and infant
Capt Hepburn	Mr G Visali
Mr A M Read	

FROM VENICE.—Mr J Weber

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Armitage	Surg-Maj Waters
Mr R C Soury	Capt Oliver
Col Sualow	Col A C Tokar
Revd and Mr Reynolds	Mr Hopkins
Mr F C Hicks	Mr A R Shaw
Mr S H Semlon	Mr C Pierce
Mr and Mrs W R Roberts	Mr W R Squire
Mr English	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Saturday received at Osborne a number of gentlemen, upon whom she conferred the dignity of knighthood, including several mayors and sheriffs.

The Crown Princes of Germany, acting on behalf of the Queen, on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of a new Parish Church, St. Mary, Portsmouth.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord J. Manners and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

In the House of Lords on Friday, on the Report of the Margarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill, Lord Wemyss moved to restore the title of Butterine instead of margarine, but on a division the motion was lost by 52 to 14. On Monday Lord Wemyss called attention to the purposed removal of the National Rifle Association from Wimbledon, which he deprecated strongly. After some discussion, Lord Harris, on behalf of the Government, said the question would be considered but he thought that at Pirbright a very convenient shooting ground might be found. On Tuesday another ineffectual attempt was made to alter the title of the Margarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill. Last night on the consideration of the Commons Amendment to the Irish Land Bill much complaint was made of the alterations effected with the assent of the Government in the other House.

In the House of Commons on Friday, after a great number and variety of questions had been put and answered, the Irish Land Bill was again discussed on its recommittal, when Clauses 10 and 24 were amended as proposed by the Government. The Bill was again considered on Saturday, when a number of other amendments were proposed, which, except some verbal alterations, were negatived, and the Bill was read a third time without a division. On Monday the Civil Service Estimates were considered in Committee of Supply. Several votes were discussed at length and the progress made was not great. On Tuesday after some preliminary discussion on the course of business, the Civil Service Estimates were proceeded with, and later the Technical Instruction Bill was read a second time after considerable debate. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to Scotch Bills, of which the Lunacy Districts Bill, the Secretary for Scotland Bill, and the Technical Instruction Bill were read a second time. Last night the chief subject of discussion was the occupation of Egypt, which produced much debate, and ultimately Mr. Labouchere's motion was withdrawn.

At a dinner at the Mansion-house on Wednesday Lord Salisbury said the powers conferred on the Government for the repression of crime and disorder in Ireland would, he hoped, be wisely exercised, and tend to the restoration of prosperity in that country.

A dinner in recognition of Lord Hartington's services was given on Friday at Greenwich by the Liberal Unionist members. Mr. Bright presided, and the other speakers were Lord Hartington, Sir H. James, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir J. Lubbock.

Mr. Gladstone left town on Saturday for Hawarden. At Chester he entered into conversation with an Irish priest, and observed that the Irish priesthood had now a great work to perform in common with the people.

Sir C. Elliott has been appointed to succeed Sir T. Hope as a member of the Council at Calcutta.

Sir J. Colquhoun has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, in place of the late Mr. Crum-Ewing.

The dignity of knighthood has been conferred on Dr. A. B. Garrod.

Mr. Justice Lawson, of the Irish Bench, died on Wednesday, aged 70.

Lord De Ramsey, who as Mr. E. Fellowes was formerly M.P. for Huntingdonshire, died on Tuesday, aged 78, having been raised to the peerage only last month. His eldest son, Captain Fellowes, M.P. for Huntingdonshire succeeds to the peerage.

The annual Welsh Eisteddfod was opened on Tuesday at the Albert-hall, Hyde Park. Mr. Gladstone was unable to attend on account of indisposition caused by a chill.

The annual gathering of Artillery Volunteers began on Monday at Shoeburyness. A large contingent of the northern Volunteers went into camp on Saturday.

The strike of the Midland Railway drivers and firemen began on Friday night, when a very large proportion of the men ceased work. Since then the traffic has been carried on with the assistance of men from other railways. Some of the drivers who had struck have since returned, and the directors believe that the difficulty will be of short duration.

A fire broke out on Saturday evening on the extensive premises of Mr. Whiteley, at Westbourne-grove, which destroyed a very large range of buildings, with property estimated at a value of nearly half a million sterling. By the fall of a wall three men were killed and several other persons were injured.

Several bathing and boating accidents occurred on Tuesday. A City missionary, named Blackburn, was drowned near Yarmouth. Two police-constables were drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Barrow, and two fishermen lost their lives at Hartlepool from a similar cause.

OBITUARY.—Capt. M. Joseph, Mad. Ret.; C. M. Harrison, Esq., late Bo.C.S.; Lord De Ramsey; Lord Drummond; Sir R. Green-Price, Bart.; Major W. E. Stuart; Dep.-Ins.-Gen. J. Vaughan, R. N.; the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Lawson; the Countess of Dartrey.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg has resigned his commission in the Austrian Army, and left Vienna for Bulgaria on Wednesday. The Russian Press continues to warn the Prince that he may expect to incur the opposition of Russia, should he take up a position adverse to the legitimate influence of that country.

The Bulgarian Sobranje will assemble at Tirnovo to-morrow.

The Emperors of Germany and of Austria had an interview on Saturday at Gastein. The meeting of the two Sovereigns was very cordial, and their conversation lasted for half an hour. In the evening they dined together and afterwards made an excursion in the environs.

The German papers refer to the Imperial meeting as a strong guarantee for European peace, but they also dwell with marked emphasis on the bitter hatred evinced towards Germany by the Paris Press, and the reported compulsory closing of a German factory at Embermesil is commented upon with great severity. On the other hand a number of French officials at the frontier station of Avricourt have been required to quite their residences on the German side.

Considerable bitterness is manifested in the German and French newspapers, and mutual recrimination are made respecting the expulsion of persons of either nationality from the territories of the other.

General Boulanger, in a published letter, accuses M. Ferry of offering only a "derisive reparation," but a Paris newspaper points out that the terms required were precisely those which the General offered last year to M. Lareinty.

M. Flourens, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is stated to have informed the British Minister that he cannot fix a date for the withdrawal of French troops from the New Hebrides until Great Britain has declared her intentions concerning Egypt and the Suez Canal.

The new Hawaiian Government at Honolulu intimated an intention to repudiate bonns issued for an English loan of two millions, but the British Consul has warned them that such repudiation will not be permitted.

The man Mooney who at New York threw explosives on board a British steamer is declared by the medical men who examined him to be insane.

The mutual seizure of vessels accused of violating the Fishery regulations in Canada and the United States has caused much angry feeling in the two countries.

Reports from the Soudan state that the Mahdists are greatly harassed by the Abyssinians in the Sennaar district.

Further native reports from Southern Afghanistan represent the Ameer's troops as having lately achieved some successes over the Ghilzai rebels. At Herat there exists much discontent among the troops on account of the arrears of pay.

A grand Durbar was held on Saturday by Mr. Crosthwaite, the Commissioner at Mandalay, who pointed out to the assembled princes and chiefs the improved state of the country since last year.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE POSITION OF UNIONISTS.

ON August 5th the Marquis of Hartington was entertained at a banquet at the Ship Inn, Greenwich. The occasion was looked forward to in political circles as an event of considerable importance, especially in view of the recent concessions which Mr. Gladstone has made in his Home Rule scheme. Mr. John Bright presided, and there were also present Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Craig-Sellar, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Caldwell, Sir George Campbell, Mr. A. Elliot, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Sinclair, and a large number of English members. The Marquis of Hartington, in replying to the toast of his health, said :—

I feel so absolutely confident of the honour, right, and patriotism of the course which we have taken—(loud cheers)—that I find it sometimes difficult to understand why it has not commended itself still more widely to the judgment of the whole nation, unless by accounting for it by the deficiency of some of its leaders, and, perhaps, amongst them most of all myself. (Cries of "No.")

THEIR SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Proceeding, he defended their support of the Crimes Bill as a necessity in the present condition of Ireland, and, as a means of carrying that measure, of the closure. There was another matter on which they had been much blamed. We have, he said, been supporting a Government which has been discredited by the changes which it has adopted in the Land Bill which it has produced. And here, gentlemen, I think I am bound to make an admission, which Mr Gladstone may make use of if he pleases; and I will confess that, of whatever discredit attaches to the Government on that score, some share of it must be borne by our party.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PARTY.

Dealing with the position of the party, Lord Hartington said—It seems that notwithstanding all our endeavours and shortcomings, the fold of the orthodox Liberal party is still open—(laughter)—and there are one or two members of the flock, somewhat, I think, unwary and ill-advised—(hear, hear)—who have already found their way into that fold; and we are told that there are a much larger number in the country who are waiting also to re-enter the fold. Well, now, complaint has been made that no sufficient notice has been taken of the concessions Mr. Gladstone has expressed himself willing to make. Those concessions, apparently, have been fully satisfactory to the youngest member of Parliament—to Sir George Trevelyan whom formerly we counted in our ranks. But before I say a word on the character of these concessions themselves, let me point out to you what would have been our position now? Mr Gladstone would have had a majority at the last election—a majority which would then have been declared to have been pledged to the Home Rule policy, and the measures of Mr. Gladstone; and Sir George Trevelyan might have waited for a very long time before his inside influence would have had any effect. (Cheers.)

MR GLADSTONE'S CONCESSIONS—THE LAND BILL.

But now, let me look for a moment at those concessions which have been so completely satisfactory to Sir George Trevelyan. In the first place, we are told that the Land Bill of last year has definitely disappeared. That is no concession which has been made to us. (Hear, hear.) The Land Bill of last year disappeared, and was thrown over long before the general election took place. (Hear, hear.) As to the Land Bill of last year, my objections to that measure were never grounded upon any opinion that I had that some measure of that kind was not necessary in conjunction with such a measure of Home Rule as was proposed last year. I think it was eminently just and necessary that some measure of land purchase should be introduced. Neither was my chief objection to that bill that it involved the use of Imperial credit. My chief objection to that measure was that it seemed to me to be something in the nature of an international arrangement between Great Britian and Ireland—an arrangement which probably would have been felt in a very short time to be a one-sided and onerous arrangement by the people of Ireland, and one which they would have had the very strongest inducement to repudiate and set aside. If Mr. Gladstone has actually considered his position upon this point—if he does see his way to the introduction of a land bill founded upon altogether different principles, which shall at the same time be just and equitable to the parties concerned in Ireland, and at the same time shall not be open to that objection which we felt to the bill of last year—I do not deny, in so far as this branch of the subject has gone, that Mr Gladstone has made some approach to our views in this matter.

THE RETENTION OF IRISH MEMBERS.

But, now, take the second concession which is announced. We are told there is no foregone conclusion as to the expulsion of the Irish members from the Parliament at Westminster. I regret that it was not seen that we have ever been able to explain clearly to Mr Gladstone the point of view from which we regard this question. If the Irish members are to be retained in the British Parliament as an addition to the scheme of last year, then I maintain that their retention would become an aggravation, and would not be an improvement of the scheme. (Hear, hear.) If Ireland is to be endowed with a practically independent Parliament and Government, if the Imperial Parliament is to be practically excluded from legislating on any Irish affairs, or from control over Irish Administrations, then I entirely agree with the views of Mr Gladstone last year that it would be intolerably unfair that Irish members should be allowed to come here and control our internal legislation, while we were altogether excluded from any voice in theirs—(hear, hear)—and it was a point proved conclusively by Mr Gladstone himself, that it would be absolutely impossible to make any distinction or separation between the Parliamentary management of our internal and our imperial affairs. The reason why I think we attached importance to the retention of the Irish members in Parliament is this, that so long as they are here there can be no doubt or question as to the competence and the qualification of Parliament either to legislate when it thinks fit upon Irish affairs, or to control or exercise its supremacy over any subordinate bodies to which you may think fit to delegate certain specified powers and duties in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) That is the point of view from which we had looked at this question, but it is one which, among all he has said about it, I do not think Mr Gladstone ever yet recognised.

THE QUESTION OF ULSTER.

So, again, as to the separation of Ulster, or part of Ulster. In that separation is involved, in my opinion, not merely the retention of the British minority in Ireland, but the total reconstruction and readjustment of the whole scheme which Mr. Gladstone does not appear to me to have ever admitted or recognised. (Hear, hear.) With the separation of Ulster and the retention of the Irish members, it seems to me that that part of the scheme which relates to a separate financial administration—(hear, hear)—and many other details of the scheme would become absolutely inapplicable; and it is because we think that the scheme which admitted the possibility of the separation of Ulster would cease to be what the scheme of last year was—an international treaty between two Kingdoms on equal terms—(hear, hear)—and would become what we admitted, the possibility of a delegation of certain powers and certain duties, that we have attached so much importance to these two questions. (Cheers.)

NO REASON TO ALTER THEIR POSITION.

My opinion that we have not yet succeeded in making our position intelligible to Mr. Gladstone is strengthened by the fact that he has never, so far as I am aware, taken any notice of those other conditions which I submitted in my address of last year, and which Sir George Trevelyan says he still adheres to and of my insistance on which he approves. (Laughter.) Mr. Gladstone has never said anything to the contention which I made that the powers which should be delegated to any subordinate bodies created by Parliament should be delegated and not surrendered—(hear, hear)—that those powers should be strictly defined, and that the right of Parliament to supervise and control the exercise of those powers should be admitted; and never, so far as I am aware, has Mr. Gladstone said one word that admits the possibility of conceding what I think we all ask for—the administration of justice and of the criminal law in Ireland should remain under the unquestioned control of the Imperial Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Now, for these reasons, it seems to me that we can see in these so called concessions by Mr. Gladstone no basis upon which we can feel any confidence in a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question. (Hear, hear.) We may admit, and I am quite ready to admit that these may be deemed by Mr Gladstone to be considerable concessions. They may have been offered, they may have been announced, in a conciliatory spirit, but up to the present time they form, in my judgment, no basis for a common agreement, not as between the dissentients of the Liberal party only, but as between moderate men of all parties, whether Liberals or Conservatives, which, as I have indicated on former occasions, I think would be most desirable to be made. (Cheers.) Under those circumstances, I see no reason why our position, either towards the Government or towards the Opposition, should be altered. (Loud cheers.)

THE FUTURE OF THE PARTY.

As to the position of the Liberal Unionist party in the future, he admitted it was a difficult one, and one with certain weaknesses. But they were at any rate independent, and unpledged to support any side. Yet at any moment they might be placed between the alternatives of either supporting a policy of which they disapproved, or of assisting the Home Rule party back to power. Yet the attitude of the Government gave them encouragement. It would be a great misfortune (he said) if the opponents of the Union were allowed to identify their cause with the cause of progress and reform. (Hear, hear.) The elections of 1885 proved, I think, that the majority of the new constituencies did desire, not so much any special measures brought before them, as constructive legislation of a character tending to improve the condition of the newly enfranchised constituents. I do not say that the Conservative party are likely to enter upon legislation of this character with as lighthearts or as much confidence as some members of the Radical party to whom change may have in itself an attraction which it cannot be expected to have for members of the Conservative party; but I contend at the same time that the Conservative party as at present organised is not in any degree disqualified from entering upon such legislation. I believe it has not shown any disposition or desire to ignore the expressed wish of the constituencies of the country for legislation tending to improve the position of the poorer and helpless class of the community. (Hear, hear.) I believe that it is perfectly possible that, assisted by the Liberal Unionist section, the Conservative party are prepared to enter upon a course of legislation in the matters embraced in Mr. Chamberlain's programme. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Suggestions have recently been made for a closer union between the sections of the Unionist party. No doubt such closer union would be the most perfect form of its organisation; but I believe now, as I believed a year ago, that the time is not yet ripe for such closer union, and that the time will not be ripe until we can have obtained on both sides some further experience than it has been possible to obtain of the willingness of both sections to co-operate in legislation of this character, of a willingness on one side to advance, and on the other to accept compromise.

LORD SALISBURY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

ON Wednesday, August 10, her Majesty's Ministers were banqueted at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress. There was a large and distinguished company. Sir Reginald Hanson and Lady Hanson received their guests in the vestibule. After dinner, the customary toasts were drunk. The Lord Mayor then proposed the Prime Minister. In reply, Lord Salisbury began by complimenting the Lord Mayor upon the success which had attended the Jubilee celebrations of the present year of his office.

THE MALADY OF THE COMMONS.

Turning to politics, he said that, during this year, the House of Commons had been afflicted with renewed and aggravated paroxysms of an ancient malady—a malady which shows itself by the maximum of garrulity, and the minimum of legislation. (Hear, hear.) As an outside spectator, he might be allowed to say that there were people, and those not unimportant people—the constituencies of this country—who desired that it should be cured speedily. (Cheers.) He pointed out that under all circumstances, under all Ministries, in all conditions of things, this particular difficulty had gone on increasing year by year.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Proceeding, Lord Salisbury said:—We are a Government the reason of whose existence is to carry out the mandate of the country that the unity of the Empire shall be maintained. (Cheers.) That is a mandate which we recognise, and which we welcome; and we are bound to carry it out. The House of Commons has recognised the duty of giving its first care to the condition of Ireland, and has made great efforts and sacrifices in order to carry out the proposals which the Queen's Government has submitted to it. And, now, I believe, I may say we stand at this point, that we have obtained the sanction of Parliament to those changes in the criminal law which we thought essential for the repression of ordinary crime. We had to deal with the case of a population which were no longer free, whose ordinary liberty was shackled by organised crime—(loud cheers)—and we have proposed the remedies which we thought necessary for that state of things. (Hear, hear.) It has been a reproach to us that we sought for power to repress political opinions differing from our own. We repudiate with indignation any such charge—(cheers)—and we point to the opinions of the first lawyers of the land to say that there is no such taint upon the measure which we have induced Parliament to sanction. (Renewed cheers.) And, now we have obtained those powers, the responsibility is with us. (Loud cheers.) Up to this time I have always maintained that our responsibility was imperfect. We had to deal with a state of law which we condemned. We were unable to repress crime, as we thought, it ought to repressed; but we have now been entrusted with the powers for which we have asked, and we feel that Parliament will have a right to say to us with respect to those powers—with respect to each of those powers—"Have you used it to the full? Have you used it with judgment? Have you used it in the best manner in which it is capable of being used?" And they would have the right to come upon us with heavy censure if, by any neglect, or refusal, or timidity on our part, the weapon with which they have entrusted us failed of the effect which they intended to have. (Cheers.) At the same time, that I desire in the fullest manner to recognise the responsibility which the action of Parliament has imposed upon us, do not expect from us magical results.

A WORD OF SYMPATHY FOR THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

Remember that this Irish trouble is not entirely, but to a very great extent, the result of that strange depression in the conditions of human prosperity which everyone, even in this wealthy city, has felt. (Hear, hear.) When men are prosperous all measures are apt to fail. When there is great suffering in a community, the various members of it naturally struggle with each other as to the mode in which the suffering shall be distributed, and in any community where the foundations of social order are not deep laid, and are not tried by long tradition, you will find such social war as we have to contend with in Ireland arise naturally out of the sufferings by which the people are tried. While we hope for much from the remedies with which Parliament has entrusted us, we do not conceal from ourselves that it is in the greater and more general prosperity of the kingdom that we must hope for an ultimate restoration of those happy relations between England and Ireland which we all with an intense desire wish to see restored. (Hear, hear.) I cannot pass by this subject without noting with a word of sympathy, in which many present will join with me, the intense and undeserved suffering in which the agricultural populations of this country are plunged. It is very easy to say that you must apply land to the circumstances for which it is most fit, and where you cannot grow corn you must be content to grow grass. But you must remember that that economical transition, which is so

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY, Rs. 8-8. Guaranteed for one year. Why the Waterbury is cheap. Not because it is poorly made by underpaid hand labour in Switzerland; but because it is unique and simple in its construction. The factory contains one of the finest plants of special machinery in the world, having cost one million dollars, and turns out 2,000 complete watches every working day throughout the year. Sold by SOUNDY & Co., Ld, or by the Agent to the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—Just opened a large assortment, also Ladies' Fans, Parasols, Umbrellas, Albums, Scrap Books, Inkstands, Tin Trunks, Tin Trays, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

THIS DAY,—AUCTION SALE AT BARTON and CO., Church Gate Street, 1 p.m.; EBONIZED SHOW CASES, 4 p.m.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

BRIDAL, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to Order. PEARSE & Co., Ld., Church Gate Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

"THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN Basket complete, 22" by 14" by 9½, Rs 40 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

POONA.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS to be had in a large airy House in a good Locality. Apply to "ALPHA," care of Post Master, Poona.

PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS in large variety. Can be seen at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

JUST LANDED, ex. s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

NEWLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW (including Piano), at Breach Candy, TO LET, from any time in October, for three months. Rent moderate. Apply "ALPHA," care of this paper.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to GODVERDEES NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7 8 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Carts to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

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18, Marine Street, Bombay.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

THE leading feature in the Commercial record of the week is the rise which has taken place in Exchange of at one time 1½, but at the close of ¾ to ⅞ per cent. This has led to rather more activity in Imports, a fair extent of indent and firm offer business having been put through in Piece-Goods; but on Exports the effect has merely been to add to the already very considerable margin of loss which prices of produce here show on home quotations. Arrivals of the leading staples from the districts so far from showing any increase are smaller than ever, and the slight steadiness apparent in homeward freights a week ago has given place to extreme dulness. Nominally the current quotation for U. K. and Continental ports is 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d., but when steamers come to fill up 15s. and even less has to be accepted. Money is becoming easier daily, but this appears to have little influence on either Government Paper or Shares, which are both to-day very quiet.

For some weeks past we have refrained from remarking on the character of the crop reports we have been receiving from the districts, but now that we have reached the end of August it is possible to form some idea of the season's prospects, and it is of no use blinking the fact that they are in many quarters the reverse of satisfactory. In Bombay itself the monsoon rainfall has been moderate, and up to date we are from 10 to 12 inches behind the corresponding period last year; but in the North-West, the Central Provinces, the Berars, and Khandesh the growing crops are unquestionably suffering from excessive moisture, and unless fine weather sets in at an early date the out-turn of Cotton and the *Kharif* grain crops is bound to be seriously depreciated. The position cannot be better shown than by a comparison of the figures in the Chamber of Commerce weather report published to-day, giving information by wire from the leading centres up to this morning. They are as follows:—

	This Season's rainfall to date. In. cts.	Average Yearly rainfall. In. cts.
Agra	40·10	25·86
Delhi	35	27·18
Cawnpore	28·30	29·86
Nagpore	46	44·82
Amraoti	33·89	32·50
Dhulia	29·15	21·54
Julgaum	33·82	38·75
Wudwan	17·51	18·43
Veerumgaum	29·20	31·87

There is of course still time for fair and even excellent results to be obtained, but every day that fine weather is delayed from now onwards, renders it the more doubtful.

MONEY.—Rates of discount remain as previously quoted, the Bank of Bombay's official minimum being 4 per cent., while outside the charges for loans on the security of Government Paper are 2 to 5 per cent. per annum. The position, however, is steadily tending towards greater ease, as the weekly return of the Bank of Bombay very clearly shows. The following are the changes in the different accounts:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.....	5,63,257
Do. do. Branches	Inc.....	8,068
Other Deposits	Inc.....	13,50,794
Government & Other Authorised Securities	Inc.....	1,22,633
Loans	Dec.....	1,41,612
Bills Discounted	Inc.....	69,532
Cash with other Banks	Dec.....	2,06,898
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.....	10,41,979

The actual diminution in trade demands it will be observed is about 14½ lakhs, and to all present appearance business requirements are more likely to contract than expand during the next two months at least. The position of the Bank as compared with the corresponding date of last year is interesting. The following are the figures:—

	1886. Rs.	1887. Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	46,42,190	49,47,077 Inc.	3.04.887
Do. do. Branches	14,61,144	13,91,941 Dec.	69,203
Other Deposits	1,88,02,912	2,42,18,626 Inc.	54,15,714
Port Bills	14,649	12,365 Dec.	2,284
Cash Credits Undrawn.	7,36,029	13,11,592 Inc.	5,75,563
Govt. & other Securities	34,18,133	68,12,825 Inc.	33,94,692
Cash Credits	27,62,279	34,05,328 Inc.	6,43,049
Loans	76,82,799	24,61,509 Dec.	52,21,290
Bills Discounted	1,57,96,211	1,79,90,797 Inc.	21,94,586
Cash with other Banks.	5,51,668	7,03,780 Inc.	1,52,112
Cash & Currency Notes.	76,20,813	1,26,82,170 Inc.	50,61,357

EXCHANGE.—The course of the market for Sterling in the early part of the week was steadily upward, but latterly a reaction has set in, and our closing rates to-day only show a rise of ⅛d. to 5-32d. per rupee. The quotations last mail day were 1s. 5 3-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 9-32d. for 3 months' Credits, but on Wednesday an advance of 1-16d. took place. On Thursday the higher rates paid for Council Drafts in London at the weekly biddings on the previous day induced a very strong feeling, under the influence of which Bank Bills rose 3-32d., Credits ⅛d., followed on Friday by a further advance of 1-16d. and 1-32d., respectively. On Saturday the market opened firm and 1-32d. higher, but this was barely maintained to the close, and to-day the tone has been very weak with a drop of 3-32d. to ⅛d. per rupee, the following being the latest rates this afternoon for to-morrow's mail:—

			per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 7-32d.	
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-30d.	„
Do.	4 „	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 13-32d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 19-32d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 5 15-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5½d.	„
Francs	3 „	1·84½	„
Do.	6 „	1·86	„

Throughout the week quotations for future delivery, say up to the end of the year, have generally been the same as current rates for Bank Bills, 1-16d. higher for Credits, but in the weaker state of things apparent this afternoon, bankers seem chary about quoting drawing rates forward, while they would buy for September-October delivery at the ready figures. To this, as regards the probable course of the market in the more distant future, we are not disposed to attach much importance. The state of trade in Bombay never justified the full extent of the recent advance, and directly signs of a chack were manifested in Calcutta we were ripe here for a rapid collapse. This having come, however, it is quite possible the turn to-morrow may be in the opposite direction, and the only safe course for operators under the circumstances is to buy in the strong and sell in the declining markets. Recently remitters have adopted this policy with a certain amount of success, the bank-paper bought during the week having been considerable, while the mercantile bills sold have been few in number and limited in extent. Cover no doubt has been available in other quarters, but so far as Bombay is concerned we are almost certain to have a very quiet state of things in exports, and a fair amount of import business doing for some months to come.

Reuter's latest quotation for Bar Silver from London is 45½d., but private messages give 45 3-16d. buyers, 45¼d. per oz. sellers, at which it would be equivalent to about 1s. 5 11-32d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—Our last weekly quotation for Fours was Rs. 98½, but on the re-opening of business on Tuesday after the Hindu holidays, the marked ease in money and the higher rates reported from London induced a considerable speculative inquiry with a rise to Rs. 98⅝. On Wednesday the quotation was Rs. 98 7-16, on Thursday Rs. 98 9-16, Friday Rs. 98 11-16, which was maintained over Saturday. To-day, however, the collapse in Exchange has adversely affected the market, and a rapid decline to Rs. 98⅜ has taken place, at which the tone is still weak. Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 102¼ steadily advanced to Rs. 102⅜, but are to-day back again to Rs. 102¼.

Port Trust Bonds we quote at Rs. 92, Municipal 5 per cents Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—Notwithstanding the exceptionally easy state of the money market shares have been quieter of late, and in many cases values have given way slightly. In *Banks* the only change has been in Bank of Bombays, which at Rs. 762½ are Rs. 7½ lower. In *Press Companies* there has been a decline of Rs. 50 in Akbar, Rs. 5 in New Indian, and Rs. 2½ in both Bombay and Mofussil. Colaba and East India on the other hand have advanced Rs. 50 per share. *Cotton Mills* on the average are steady, and we notice an advance of Rs. 30 in Sassoon, Rs. 25 in Ripon, Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Colaba and Soonderdass, and Rs. 5 in Alliance. In a number of cases however quotations are Rs. 5 lower on the week and speculation is not strong. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading Company remain unchanged at Rs. 2,825. Bombay Saw Mills have declined Rs. 20, Bombay Ice Co. Rs. 14 per share. In Flour Mills Bapty Bros. have dropped Rs. 20 again, Western India are nominal at Rs. 55 to Rs. 60, Royal at Rs. 65. Bombay are firm at Rs. 500, ex div.

The dividends advertised during the week are as follows:—

Kemp & Co., Limited	..	Rs. 26-4 per share for the year.	
Khatau Makanjee Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	„ 35	„	half year.
Port Canning Land Improvement Co., Ld.	„ 19	„	year.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	„ 35	„	of Rs. 1,000 for half year.
Khandesh Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	„ 30	per whole share for half-year	
Do. do.	„ 7½	„ quarter	„ „
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	...Rs. 100	per share for year.	

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The condition of the spot market has certainly not altered for the better since the date of our last report. The rise in Exchange has rendered dealers more anxious to effect sales, but even a concession of an anna per piece, which they have been willing to accept, has failed to attract up-country buyers, and the clearances from the bazaar are only estimated at 1,500 to 1,750 packages. This limited extent of business is largely due no doubt to the recent holidays, and partly also perhaps to the heavy rains at some of the largest up-country markets. At any rate it is evident our local dealers do not take a more adverse view of prospects in the long run, as they have done a fair extent of buying for future shipment by means of indents and firm offers, and more would have resulted had producers in Manchester been prepared to concede something in prices.

Of *Local Goods* the sales during the week are only put at about 1,200 packages at about former prices. The market however is weak.

TWIST.—We have still a quiet but pretty steady market to report for English Yarns, and prices are well supported. *Local Spinnings* are dull, and the business since last mail is only estimated at about 1,500 bales. Quotations are:—

No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4½	Per lb.
„	8s	„ „	4¾ to 5	„
„	10s	„ „	5 to 5 7-16	„
„	12s	„ „	5 5-16 to 5½	„
„	16s	„ „	5¾ to 6¼	„
„	20s	„ „	6¼ to 6⅝	„
„	24s	„ „	6¾	„
„	30s	„ „	7¼ to 7½	„

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet and, if anything, the turn lower at Rs. 33 to Rs. 33¼ on the spot, and Rs. 33½ per cwt. to arrive for Braziers. *Yellow Metal* is steady though inactive, and we quote Braziers at Rs. 29 per cwt. both ready and to arrive. *Iron* is dull of sale, but not quotably altered in value.

COALS.—The market is very firm and of August-September sailing there are no sellers of any description. For October to December shipment the quotations for Davison's West Hartley and Powell Duffryn are Rs. 18½ to Rs. 19 per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON continues perfectly stagnant so far as export business goes, the only purchases we have heard of during the week being some small parcels of Westerns, for which slightly dearer prices are now being asked. The local Mills, however, have been buying pretty freely throughout, and are credited with having taken up about 12,000 bales of various sorts, but mainly Khandeish and Comptas, for which prices have not undergone any quotable change.

Respecting the *New Crop* the latest reports are somewhat various. Bengals, Omras, and Khandeish are all suffering from too much rain, but the situation in Broach and Kattiawar is, if anything, improved by extensive resowings which will get a fair start. On the whole, however, fine weather is wanted.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	2,638	5,411	1,358
Since 1st January	1,446,695	1,361,390	978,798
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	5,712	2,046	1,175
Since 1st January	1,039,956	967,287	668,148
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	539	889	634
Since 1st January	45,210	44,560	53,026

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Old—	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 154	= 3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 146	= 3¼d.
Do. Good	„ 140	= 3 1d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 135	= 3 1-32d.
Omra, Fully Good (G. Staple)	„ 198	= 4¼d.
Do. Good do.	„ 190	= 4 3-16d.
Do. F.G.F. do.	„ 182	= 4 1-32d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 178	= 3 15-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 168	= 3 23-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 184	= 4 1-16d.
Do. Good	„ 174	= 3 27-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 164	= 3 21-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 196	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good do.	„ 186	= 4 ¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	„ 185	= 4 5-32d.
Westerns, Good, Aug.-Sept.	„ 170	= 3 25-32d.
New—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan. dely.	„ 162	3¼d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	„ 152	= 3 13-32d.
Do. Good, do.	„ 143	= 3 7-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March dely.	„ 178	= 3 31-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March dely.	„ 213	= 4 23-32d.

WHEAT.—Under the influence of most depressing advices from Europe the market here has been very dull and almost the only business doing has been the sales of some White Pessy for September-October delivery at Rs. 4-0-6 for 91 and Rs. 3-15-6 for 85 per cent Soft White. Arrivals are insignificant, except from the Central Provinces and native dealers seem indisposed to do anything either way at the existing level of prices. For New Crop Pessy Rs. 4-2-6 and Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 4-1 per cwt. is quoted but without leading to business Current rates ready are:—

	per cwt.
Sofft White Pessy	Rs. 4- 0-0 to Rs. 4- 1-0
Delhi, No. 1 Club	„ 3-14-0 to Rs. 3-15-0
Soft Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-14-0 to Rs. 4- 0-0
Hard Yellow	„ 4-10-0 to Rs. 4-11-0
Hard Red Khatha	„ 4- 3-0 to Rs. 4-4 -0
Do. Nagpore	„ 3-15-0 to Rs. 4- 0-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is dull with few buyers at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. *Rapseed* is nominal at Rs. 6-4 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-6 for Red Cawnpore. *Gingelly Seed* we quote at Rs. 7-4 for Mixed. New Crop is scarcely offering owing to the unfavorable reports from Khandeish.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	30,628	261,385	201,845
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,691,837	9,604,437	7,564,593
Linseed—For the week	7,578	38,779	37,088
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,990,674	3,321,938	4,381,879
Rapeseed—For the week	6,474	14,618	1,538
„ Since 1st Jan.	733,496	1,083,653	1,398,682
Gingelly Seed—For the week	5,892	2,512	116
„ Since 1st Jan.	912,200	915,655	996,077

Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent:—

	1887	1886	1885
Wheat—for the week	83,152	267,008	38,432
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,112,859	8,277,976	6,426,359
Linseed—for the week	57,434	95,340	10,766
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,564,133	2,975,326	4,118,861
Rapeseed—for the week	40,425	17,226	8,280
„ Since 1st Jan.	778,728	1,068,840	1,350,743
Gingelly Seed—for the week	4,000		
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,153,064	926,160	1,176,965

(For Bank Bills and Stock List see page 3.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BAMBER—August 25, at 48, Chowringee, the wife of H W Bamber, of a son.
MOUNG LAT—August 13, at Cannanore, the wife of Prince J W Moung Lat, Burmese Political State Prisoner, of a son.
NOSWORTHY—August 25, at No 32, Chowringee, the wife of William C Nosworthy, of a son, still-born.
PARTRIDGE—August 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of Thomas Partridge, of a daughter.
SHALLOW—August 25, at No. 9, Camac Street, the wife of Arthur W Shallow, of a son.

DEATHS.

MOUNG LAT—August 12, at Cannanore, E Alexander Granville James, the beloved infant son of Prince Moung Lat, Burmese Political State Prisoner, aged six days.
WARD—August 25, of typhoid fever, the dearly beloved wife of A W Ward, of Kumbakonum, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1887.

THE mail yesterday brought to Bombay copies of the correspondence on the subject of recent proceedings connected with the administration of the Abkari laws in Tauna and Kolaba, which was submitted to Parliament in answer to a question asked in the House of Commons in February last. The proceedings in question were held by missionaries and others to indicate a disposition on the part of the local authorities, if not on that of the Bombay Government itself, to resent an endeavour to carry out a temperance movement on this side of India, which if successful would admittedly reduce the revenue derived by the Abkari Department from the sale of liquor. The controversy arising upon this question of the action of Government officers in relation to a movement which was carried on in the name of the temperance cause, is not new to our readers. The papers presented to the House of Commons do not throw much new light upon it, and the missionaries who have espoused the cause of those who got up the movement will doubtless allege that the papers given to the public by the officials have the fault of giving prominence to the official view, while ignoring that of the other side. The first document is a communication from Lord Cross to the Bombay Government relative to the movement among the population of the two Collectorates in favour of total abstinence from strong drink. The Secretary of State inquired whether there was a movement such as that described by Mr. Smith, and asking for copies of the proclamation and notice referred to by that honorable member. Mr. Smith had stated that a movement in favour of total abstinence had been set on foot by natives, who proposed to make abstinence a rule of their caste. He inquired whether in order to stop this movement the Government had put eight of the leaders in prison, and had issued a proclamation that if anybody "by threats of violence or otherwise attempted to hinder others from purchasing or drinking liquors he would render himself liable to criminal prosecution." This part of Mr. Smith's interrogatory statement must have been based upon misleading information, for the Government had issued no such proclamation. He was, however, on safer ground when he asked whether a notice had been distributed in the Kolaba Collectorate informing the people that they had full liberty to drink spirits or not as they chose, and that whoever hindered them would be prosecuted criminally, and awarded the highest punishment laid down in the law. If we substitute for the word "hindered" the words "threatening or using violence to compel persons to abstain," Mr. Smith would have given the exact words used by Mr. Keyser in his notice, issued on the 29th September 1886. In reply to the question put in the House, Sir John Gorst stated that, according to the official information received by the Secretary of State from Bombay, the movement of the population was not one in favour of total abstinence, but a strike against the severe restrictions enforced on the tapping and sale of toddy, and the high price of liquor. No information, he added, had been received relative to the eight men who were imprisoned in December, and the notice issued by the Collector of Kolaba, not commending itself to the Government of Bombay, was by their order withdrawn.

The Resolution disapproving of Mr. Keyser's order is published. It is avowedly based upon a Memorandum from Mr. Propert, Commissioner of the Southern Division, giving briefly the official view of the movement, and stating that the Collector's order had no legal value, but intimating that if specific complaints of threats of violence should arise, they would of course be dealt with according to law. The inference seems to us to be natural that the Commissioner, in using the future tense, referred to eventualities that might, in his opinion, arise, but not to specific complaints of threats of violence which had arisen, when he wrote on the 15th October, or when Mr. Keyser issued his order on the 29th September. If this inference be found to correspond with the facts, it is legitimate to point out that the Commissioner was dealing with suppositions of what might happen, and not upon any information as to what had happened, when he affirmed in his Memorandum that the meetings held to further the movement had for their object "compelling all persons to abstain from liquor, so long as the present severe restrictions continue in force on the tapping and sale of toddy, and liquor remains at its present price." Mr. Propert gives this statement on the authority of the Collector, whom he quotes as also affirming that "at these meetings it is resolved that persons transgressing the ordinance to refrain from liquor should be put out of caste, and only re-admitted under the severest penalties." That our inference from Mr. Propert's words that no threats of violence had been made up to the time that the notification had been issued, but that the movement was perfectly lawful and peaceful, is proved conclusively by the further quotation from the Collector's letter "that he has received strongly-worded petitions on the subject from the contractors, but that as long as peaceful means only are used, nothing can be done; forwards a translation of a notice issued by him; observes that the notice may perhaps have some deterrent effect, but that it is probable that the strike will not last long, as the classes that consume liquor are not likely to be very self-denying on principle." If further proof were needed that the movement up to that time was perfectly legal, we have the Commissioner's own observation, cited by the Government of Bombay that "the meetings described by the Collector do not appear in any way illegal, and that no action on the part of local officers appears necessary or practicable."

The Government of Bombay replied to Lord Cross's despatch, asking for information, on the 22nd of April. Having recited the facts, as we have just given them from Mr. Propert's Memorandum, the Bombay Government states: "We concurred in the views expressed by the Commissioner, and directed the withdrawal of the notice published by the Collector of Kolaba, as we considered that, though it was, strictly speaking, legal, it might be construed into a desire on our part to suppress the movement having temperance for its object." It was precisely because that construction was a natural one under the circumstances, that the issue of the notice in question has given rise to very earnest protest. The notice was withdrawn, as directed by the Government, and if the despatch of the Government of Bombay had been confined to a statement of that fact, nothing more need be said about the incident. But the despatch goes farther, and affirms "that a movement such as described in Mr. Smith's question did exist in both the Kolaba and Tauna districts, and to some extent continues now, but that the sole object of its originators was, and is, to induce this Government to reduce the tax at present levied on toddy-producing trees and thus to make liquor cheaper and so to promote intemperance." We cannot see that the Government have any grounds for affirming so positively that the object of the originators of the movement was to make liquor cheaper and so to promote intemperance. More satisfactory is the assurance "that Government would regard a genuine movement in favour of temperance with satisfaction, feeling sure that Government would be repaid for any loss of revenue by the increased prosperity of its subjects." This elevated sentiment is followed in the very next sentence by the statement, which seems pulled in by the ears when we remember that the movement was, in the beginning at all events, perfectly legal, "that it is the duty of the officers of Government who have to administer the law, to see that the promoters of the movement do not use intimidation to further their object, and if any person complains to a Magistrate that he has been intimidated the Magistrate has no choice but to enforce the law." The Despatch declares that it "is untrue that such complaints have been encouraged by this Government or its officers"—a charge which Mr. Smith had certainly not made, nor any one else, so far as we are aware. It is admitted, however, that "it is possible that the liquor contractors may have done so in their own interests, but we do not consider that this is a matter with which this Government has any concern." The Government surely is bound to discourage any attempt on the part of the liquor contractors to make unfounded complaints with a view of discrediting and stopping a temperance movement. However, the Government denies that this was a temperance movement, and maintains that the real object of it was to cheapen liquor and to promote intemperance. We cannot say that we find any inducement to concur in this view of the matter, but the chuckle with which the Government conclude their Despatch, pointing out that a comparative statement of the quantity of spirits consumed in the beginning of the present and that consumed last year, shows that "the normal condition of affairs has been resumed, and that the so-called temperance movement does not promise to have a long existence." Fiscal considerations have, it is to be feared, somewhat biassed the mind of Government in regard to the movement in the two Collectorates, which threatened at one time to reduce considerably the consumption of duty-paying liquor.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, contradicts the statement of a communicated article in that paper that the Maharajah Holkar had been brought to England by Sir Lepel, "strongly against his will," and that the Agent-General for Central India had been called upon by Viscount Cross for an explanation. The Maharajah, Sir Lepel states, was anxious, when only heir-apparent, to visit England, and upon his accession he determined to carry out his intention of going to Europe as soon as arrangements could be made. The *Pall Mall* heads the letter containing this assurance "Hum." There is no "Hum" in the statement, however; it is literally true. Our well informed "Peripatetic Correspondent" in the interesting letter which we published a fortnight since, stated that Holkar was even impetuous in his desire to visit Europe, and that even the objection raised to some of the Sirdars whom he desired to form part of his suite did not alter his resolve, though it somewhat soured his temper and paved the way for the misunderstandings which led to his hasty withdrawal from London. The part of Sir Lepel Griffin's communication to the London evening paper which attributes the Maharajah's sudden departure to domestic reasons and to the ill-health of relatives receives no corroboration from our correspondent. Domestic reasons is a good phrase, which may mean much, or may mean nothing; letting that pass, it is perfectly safe to affirm that the ill-health of the relatives of which mention is made was not sufficiently serious to endanger life or to summon to their bedsides an illustrious Prince who is in the prime of life, and knows nothing himself of the pangs of sickness. Still there are maladies unknown to the doctors, from which princely flesh and blood and the flesh and blood of princely belongings are not exempt. What physician can pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow? What Agent-General to the Governor-General can minister to a mind—incensed?

THE Committee of the Corporation, which met again yesterday to consider the new Municipal Bill, was occupied during some part of the sitting in discussing the question started at the previous meeting as to whether the amount to be paid by the Port Trust, in lieu of the general tax leviable from the Board, should be determined, from time to time, by the Government, or whether the property should be made liable to all rates and cesses like all other property in the City. By section 144 of the Bill, the Government propose to retain in their own hands the power of determining the amount of the tax. But a number of amendments were put forward on the last occasion, proposing generally that this power should be transferred from the Government to the Municip

TELEGRAMS.

A COMPANY OF SAPPERS AND MINERS FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

The formation of a company of Sappers and Miners for Burma, consisting of one-half Burmans, one-quarter Shans, one-quarter Kachins and Karens, has been sanctioned. The men will be enlisted for five years, with option of extending their service.

The Burma garrison will probably be reduced by ten regiments in the next spring reliefs, which will be in the country, early in the cold weather.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here this morning, three days before due date.

COLOMBO, Aug. 29.

H. M. S. Rattler sailed for China on the 27th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. "	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	45½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.
Australian land lines right but working badly beyond Darwin.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Aug. 28.

10 p.m.	79·5

MONDAY, Aug. 29.

6 a.m.	74·9
10 a.m.	75·7
2 p.m.	78·1
4 p.m.	77.3

FOREST fires are doing great damage in some parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana, especially in the farming districts. Sandusky, the county town of Sanilac, county Michigan, has been destroyed by fire.

A TELEGRAM from Verona states that Signor Bove, the explorer, who accompanied Professor Nordenskjold in his voyage through the North-East passage, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased had been in ill-health for some time past.

THREE inhabitants of Varengeville have been sentenced by the Dieppe magistrates to six months' imprisonment for stripping jewellery from the bodies of victims of the disaster which happened to the channel steamer Victoria. The bodies were washed ashore near the village. One of the prisoners is a woman.

AN immenss crowd assembled at Rockaway, New York, recently to see the aeronaut Baldwin jump from a balloon when it was a mile high. He trusted for safety to a parachute, consisting of a hemisphere 18ft. in diameter, attached to the car in a collapsed shape by a cord, which would break under the balloonist's weight. The first portion of Baldwin's descent was made with terrific rapidity, as the parachute failed to open quickly; but he landed gently and unhurt in the shallow waters of Jamaica Bay. The descent occupied eighty-four seconds.

THE funeral of M. Katkoff took place at Moscow, the ceremony being of a very imposing character. The Czar has addressed the following telegram to the widow:—"With all true Russians I also deeply deplore your and our loss. The powerful voice of your late husband, who was imbued with fervid love for his country, was able to sustain the national sentiment, the influence, and sound sense of Russia in times of gloom. Russia and we ourselves do not forget his services, and all unite with you in one unanimous supplication for the repose of his soul."

A DUEL took place on Sunday at Alexandria between Tigrane Pasha, the Under-Secretary of State, Nubar Pasha's son-in-law, and M. Minghetti. The conditions were twenty paces, and the duel to continue until one of the combatants was killed. Three shots were exchanged. The last was from M. Minghetti; but Tigrane's pistol barrel burst and his hand was injured. M. Minghetti's seconds declared themselves satisfied. Tigrane's seconds, Mason Bey and M. Chevalier, wished the combat to continue. The surgeons, however, declared this to be impossible. The combatants then parted, but without any salutations. The cause of the duel is best indicated, perhaps, by stating that there is a lady in the case.

A DESPATCH from Zermatt states that another serious disaster has occurred there. Doctors Lammer and Lornia, both members of the Vienna Alpine Club, decided to ascend the Matterhorn without guides, relying on their general mountaineering experience. They had got about half-way up the famous mountain when they lost their way, and fell over a precipice. As they did not return to their hotels at Zermatt, it was feared that they had met with some mishap. A search party was organized in the village and succeeded in finding the unfortunate climbers. Both were still living, but they had sustained such terrible injuries that their recovery was doubtful.

THE following arrangement in regard to the rates for the transit of the East India and China mails through Italy has been arrived at between Mr. Buxton Forman, acting on behalf of the English Post Office, and the Director-General of the Italian Post Office:—The rate to be 4 frs. 80. cents. per kilogramme for letters and post-cards, and 32½ cents. per kilogramme for printed matter, &c. The minimum guaranteed to the Italian Government to be 625,000 frs. per annum. The Convention to run for two years from Jan. 1 next. The Italian quota of 4 frs. 80 cents. to be proportionately raised should France obtain a quota above 6 frs. The conditions will be submitted by Mr. Forman for the approval of the British authorities.

THE news of and from Mr. Stanley which has come to hand finally disposes of the recent rumours of his death. These rumours came from St. Thomas on July 20. On June 2, Stanley had been heard from at the junction of the Aruwimi with the Congo. Therefore his death, if it had really taken place at all, must have been immediately after June 2. Even so the news would have travelled with extraordinary rapidity. The latest telegrams, however, state that letters have been received from him, reporting all well on the Aruwimi, as late as the 18th of June. He cannot have been killed before he wrote these letters, and the news could not have reached St. Thomas by July 20 if he had been killed after he wrote them. *Ergo*, there is still every reason for believing him safe and sound.

THE following paragraph appeared in the *Standard*:—"A Glasgow correspondent telegraphs that some time ago a ladies' committee in Govan raised money to endow, in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee, some beds in the Dunoon Convalescent Home, and asked the Queen to allow the beds to be called the Victoria beds. Captain M'Lean, at a recent meeting of the Govan Police Commissioners, asked whether it was true that the Queen had refused her sanction. Mr. James Kirkwood replied that Mrs. Bird, secretary of the Ladies' Committee, had received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, stating that her Majesty had expressed her disapproval at the money not being sent to the Imperial Institute fund, and that under the circumstances she declined to express an opinion."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

THE great question of the hour, "Will the Government proclaim the Land League previous to the prorogation of Parliament? remains undecided; or if decided, unknown to any one outside the circle of Cabinet Ministers. It was expected in some quarters that Lord Salisbury, following the example of Mr. Gladstone when he announced to a City audience the determination of his Government to arrest Mr. Parnell, would take advantage of the Lord Mayor's banquet, on Wednesday night, to intimate the intentions of the Ministry. But the Prime Minister avoided committing himself, and though his language was not wanting in firmness—Lord Salisbury's language seldom is—it was couched in such terms that friends and foes alike are obliged to give up in despair the attempt to find out whether or not it implied that the famous sixth section will be put into operation before her Majesty's faithful Lords and Commons are released from their Legislative duties. The *Times* does not allow a day to pass without urging Lord Salisbury to take the final plunge, and its appeals are of so vehement a character that some people are led to infer that the Ministry have by no means come to see the wisdom of the course recommended by their more ardent followers, or perhaps I should say leaders. "Now we have those powers" ("for the repression of ordinary crime"), said Lord Salisbury, "the responsibility is with us. Up to this time I have always maintained that our responsibility was imperfect . . . but now we have been intrusted with the powers for which we asked, and we feel that Parliament will have the right to say to us with respect to these powers—and with respect to each one of these powers—'Have you used it to the full and in the best manner in which it was capable of being used?'—and they will have the right to come upon us with heavy censure if by any neglect or imprudence or timidity on our part the weapon with which they have intrusted us fails of the effect they intended it to have." After this declaration, which I learn from a gentleman who assisted at the banquet, evoked a significant outburst of cheering, the *Times* argues that it is scarcely possible for the Cabinet not to suppress the Land League, but nevertheless it thinks it necessary to warn the Government against the "cowardly folly" of shrinking from fulfilling the obligation that rests upon them and against the "purblind and insincere optimism" of those who contend that Nationalist organization should be left to die a natural death.

The Gladstonians Liberals—who profess to treat with a lighter heart than their leader the extraordinary speech of Mr. Bright at the whitebait dinner to Lord Hartington—say that Lord Salisbury is waiting for the result of the Northwich election. The contest in the Cheshire Salt district between Mr. Brunner and Lord Henry Grosvenor is being carried on with great spirit in spite of or perhaps in consequence of the hot weather, and the Gladstonians are very confident that they will succeed. The chances are all against Lord Henry Grosvenor, and I should not be much surprised if the Unionists lose the seat that they won at the last general election. The cry has been raised that the fight is one between the Dukes and the Democracy, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who has been helping Mr. Brunner, has been trying to arouse the Liberal electors against the Conservative candidate by reminding them that Lord Henry Grosvenor's father disposed of the portrait of his former leader and the man to whom he owes his Dukedom because he disapproved of his policy. I am told by people who know the neighbourhood, that although the Duke of Westminster has a residence in Cheshire, he has little or no territorial influence in the Northwich Division, while his opponent is a very large employer of labour, and has carefully nursed the constituency since he first had thoughts of a Parliamentary career. I see it is stated that Lord Henry Grosvenor as a public speaker compares very unfavourably with the Liberal candidate. If that is true he must be an exceedingly bad speaker, for Mr. Brunner, whatever his qualifications as a business man may be, is one of the poorest orators I ever heard on a political platform. Gladstonians say that if Northwich returns Mr. Brunner and Ramsay Mr. Harris Sanders, the Liberal Unionists will for the sake of self-preservation be driven into the ranks of the Conservative Party. Though Lord Hartington's speech at Greenwich did seem to imply that he is preparing to relieve Lord Salisbury of the Premiership, those who profess to be in the confidence of the Unionist leaders deny that it implied anything of the kind.

The political situation is more mixed than ever it was, and the only thing about which there seems to be no uncertainty is the utter and deep disgust of the Irish landlords at what they call the betrayal of their cause by Lord Salisbury's Government. The extent and intensity of this feeling was illustrated by the tone of some of the speeches delivered in the House of Lords last night, and much more by the resolutions adopted at an influential meeting of Waterford landlords two days ago. To add to the difficulties of the situation, the Land Bill returns to the House of Commons considerably worse, according to the Radicals, than when it left it, and without any provision having been made to deal with that *vexata questio*, the arrears of rent. Lord Fitzgerald did last night move an amendment empowering the Court to make a settlement between landlords and tenants with respect to nnpaid rent. The amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 18. In the Commons last night, the proceedings were rather lively, and contrasted pleasantly with the dreary Scotch debates the previous two evenings.

Mr. Labouchere is blamed for raising a debate on the abortive Anglo-Turkish Convention, but I am not sure that many Conservatives will regret the course he took, inasmuch as it enabled Sir James Fergusson to remove the erroneous impressions that were created by the remarks of Lord Salisbury respecting our future policy regarding Egypt in his Mansion House speech.

Quite unexpectedly a most animated discussion took place on the Allotments Bill, which was remarkable for two things, the brilliancy of the speech delivered by that heretofore somewhat prosaic and uninteresting man, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, the ex-working man Minister, and Mr. Goschen's confession that he had been obliged to swallow his principles in regard to the "three acres and a cow" question. Whilst Mr. Goschen was explaining that he accepted the principle of the Allotments Bill, although he did not agree with it, the Prime Minister was making a similar confession regarding the changes that have been introduced into the Land Bill, a confession which is described by a leading Conservative journal as "painful reading." There is said to be a considerable undercurrent of dissatisfaction among Conservatives generally with the recent action of the Government, but if that is the case it shows that the malcontents are somewhat unreasonable. It may be true, as the *St. James's Gazette* affirms, that the Liberal Unionist vote has disappeared, but that is only true of the constituencies. In the House of Commons the Unionist party is so far as appearances go as united as ever, and unless his supporters wish him to dissolve they ought not to grumble with Lord Salisbury for allowing his policy to be shaped by Lord Hartington.

The long communication published by the *Pall Mall Gazette* a week ago, under the heading "How Indian Princes are treated in England," has attracted great attention here, and unless I am misinformed, has caused a certain amount of perturbation in the India Office. You will observe that on Monday night, Sir T. H. Grattan Esmonde, one of the Nationalist members for Dublin, put a question to Sir John Gorst on the subject. The hon. baronet made no direct inquiries about the cause of Maharajah Holkar's abrupt departure, but I see it is stated that another of the Parnellite members, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, intends to question the Under-Secretary particularly about the Indore prince, and also to inquire respecting the comments on the affair that have been made in the Indian Press. Sir John Gorst's statement was pretty much what might have been expected, and it only impugns the accuracy of the *Pall Mall's* contributor in one particular. You will remember that one of the allegations was that as no seat had been reserved for the Maharajah of Kuch-Behar in a first-class carriage, he had to travel down to Portsmouth in the same compartment as his servant. Sir John Gorst says: "The Maharajah of Kuch-Behar had a reserved saloon, in which he travelled with his suite." If the Under-Secretary has been correctly informed, this specific charge against the authorities falls to the ground, but I myself was told two or three days after the Naval Review, by a well-known public man who was on board the Malabar, that he heard from one of the Indian princes that the Maharajah of Kuch-Behar was treated in the manner described by the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. My informant is out of town just now, and I have not been able to refer to him this week, but I distinctly remember the circumstance, and unless I am mistaken, I mentioned it in writing to you at the time. As to the most serious allegation of all, the omission to provide the Indian princes with seats on the Royal *dais* at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute, or even to give them the best places in the arena, Sir John Gorst, amid some cries of "Oh, oh!" (not reported in the *Times*) referred Sir T. Esmonde to the Committee, who had entire charge of the arrangements. I myself attended the ceremony at South Kensington, and observed the manner in which the princes were treated. I was some distance from the *dais*, and was under the impression that the whole of the sitting accommodation had been taken up by the Royal personages and their attendants, but a distinguished Conservative member of Parliament, who was quite close to the Queen, assures me that there was plenty of vacant space. I may in passing mention that this gentleman though precluded by his official position from moving publicly in the matter, has complained of the way the Princes have been received on certain ceremonial occasions to three or four leading members of the Government, so all her Majesty's Ministers are not so badly informed as Sir John Gorst appears to be.

The authorities are still very reticent about the Cambay case, the result of which I was able to telegraph to you more than a week ago, and so far nothing has found its way into the papers here. You will remember that when the inquiry in India concluded, several of the London journals published articles on the subject, opinion being as it was with you divided. The *World*, if I remember rightly, distinguished itself for the thoroughness with which it championed Mr. Wilson; while the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which seems to be the natural enemy of "Edmund's" paper, as strongly took the other side. It will be interesting to see what Mr. Stead has to say when he learns the decision that has been come to by the Secretary of State in Council. According to his friends, Mr. Wilson has not only come out of the inquiry with flying colours, but he has been treated with exceptional liberality in regard to financial matters, being allowed on resigning the service to commute his pension. If this is the case, and I believe there can be no doubt about it, it would seem to justify the assumptions of his friends as to the completeness of his acquittal. But by the time this letter reaches Bombay, you should be in possession of the Secretary of State's despatch giving his reasons for reversing the decision of the Bombay Government.

The judgment of the Wreck Commissioner—a *verbatim* report of which will reach you by this mail—on the loss of the Tasmania is very satisfactory to the P. & O. Company, and I am not surprised that Mr. Sutherland should in an interview with the representative of an evening paper have expressed himself completely satisfied with the thoroughness and impartiality with which the inquiry has been conducted. It is perhaps to be regretted that the passengers were not legally represented at the second inquiry, but Mr. Rothery, the Commissioner himself, and one of the assessors, heard all they had to advance, and there is no reason to suppose that their enforced withdrawal made any difference in the result arrived at. It is not my business to discuss exhaustively the decision of the Court, but I cannot fail to notice how completely it disposes of the two most serious allegations put forward by Mr. George Allen in his celebrated letter to the *Standard*. The charges that the captain of the vessel was in bad health, and that he was completely dazed, after the accident, together with the imputations against the Lascars, seized hold of the public mind here, and it was with reference to these particular allegations that most of the criticism in the Press on this side has been directed. Mr. Rothery and the assessors find that Captain Perrin was not otherwise than in perfectly good health and quite able to discharge his duties, while as to the Lascars, the Court has nothing but praise for them. Mr. Rothery was naturally impressed as the public have been by the independent testimony borne by masters of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Anchor Line, and the Clan Line, and still more by the fact that two of the assessors, who have had considerable experience of native crews, told him that they would as soon have Lascars as Europeans to command in circumstances of difficulty and danger even in the depth of winter and in snowstorms. The P. and O. Company have reason to be thankful that Mr. Myburgh's protest against the reopening of the inquiry after the death of one of the assessors was overruled; the only persons who have cause to regret that the investigation was not left unfinished are the second officer, Mr. Curtis, who loses his master's certificate for two years, and the individuals who were deservedly censured by the Court for neglecting so long to make any efforts to rescue the unfortunate persons left on board the stranded vessel. To the latter, especially the brace of missionaries, "off duty and off humanity," Mr. Rothery's judgment and the remarks that have since been made respecting their conduct by some of the papers, will be anything but pleasant reading.

Sir John Gorst informs me that the explanatory memorandum which he is preparing on the finances of India will be issued as a Parliamentary paper a few days before he makes his Budget speech, and I am promised a copy. The day for the Indian Budget debate has not yet been fixed, but it is said this afternoon that it can hardly be before Monday week. A great many M.P.'s have gone away, some to the moors, others to the seaside, and the rest to the Continent. By the 22nd inst., the House of Commons will be as deserted as the streets and squares of the West End. London has been so overcrowded with people this year on account of the Jubilee that its present empty state is more noticeable. To compensate for the exodus of the fashionable visitors we are being visited by an unusually large number of Continentals, who generally come to England at this time of the year, and of country cousins.

It is stated in some of the papers that arrangements have been made for Prince Albert Victor to go to India this autumn, but I have not been able to ascertain whether there is any truth in the statement.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Colonel E Rogers Coker	Mr C E Crowley's children
Mr and Mrs J B Fuller	Lieut W Eccles
Mr C A Marindin	Mr Duncan and son
Mr Harkishen Lal	Mr W Dennis
Mr Mahomed Shah Din	Mr J White
Mr A Manson	Mr W Williams
Mr H J Thompson	Mr D Knight

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Jas Wallace	Col R Worsley
Surgeon W H Cadge	Capt R B Galsford
Mr Jas Wallace	Col and Mrs Marsh & child

FOR VENICE.—Col R M Lloyd.

FOR SUEZ.

Madame Pelouze	Mr Pierre Cunellier
Mademoiselle Chevillier	Mr Chandor
Monsieur Lenoir	

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Massilia, Captain S D Shallard, sailing on 6th Sept.:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr H M Alone, Mr L Sartoris, Mr H Butler, Mr G S Forbes and Mr C A T Fursdon.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr M C Sanders.
FOR VENICE—Mr and Mrs C G Blathwayt.

By the s. s. Assam, Captain W A Wheeler, sailing on 13th Sept:—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr C J Connell.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr A Newnham.

By the s. s. Veletta, Captain J. Orman, sailing on 23rd Sept:—

FOR LONDON—Mrs Hawthornwaite, child and infant, Lieut-Col J Campbell Walker, Mrs Ellison and Miss Hen.
FOR BRINDISI Genl Cornecy and Mr T Baker.
FOR VENICE.—Mr H R Scott and Col H Chapman.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered..	72 85	74 15	70 21	68 72
Aug. 28, Sunday	0 44	0 30	0 40	0 35
„ 29, Monday.....	1 05	1 17	0 95	.....
Total...	74 34	75 62	71 56	69 7
Total corresponding date of last year ...	84 45	90 93	86 10	89 90

MILITARY NEWS.

AFTER his return from Wellington, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras proposes proceeding on an extended tour of inspection in the early part of November next. His Excellency is to leave Ootacamund on the evening of the 7th, taking the night train from Mettapollium at 8-45, and arriving at Bellary on the 9th, where he will remain till the 15th, on which day he will leave for Belgaum, reaching it on the 16th. After inspecting the garrison and troops he will leave Belgaum on the 22nd for Nagpur, where he is due on the 25th. He visits Kamptee on the same day, and remains there till the 1st December, on which date he will leave for Secunderabad, where he is expected on the 3rd. He will remain there for about 18 days, leaving the station on the 21st for Ootacamund, where he is due on the morning of the 24th. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Military Secretary, and Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

THE S. S. LAMPORT.

SOME weeks ago we expressed the fear that the steamship Lamport from Bombay had been lost in the Red Sea. The Port Officer at Aden is now offering a reward of Rs. 500 to any one who will forward to any British official any letters from the vessel which may be picked up in bottles or in waterproof cases.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

AT a meeting of the Council held to-day, the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon. Sir T. C. Hope; the Hon. Lieutenant-General Chesney; the Hon. A. R. Scoble; the Hon. J. B. Peile; the Hon. J. Westland; the Hon. J. W. Quinton; the Hon. Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble moved that the Hon. Mr. Westland be substituted for the Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than Customs ports.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RECOVERY OF REVENUE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for recovering certain public demands. He said the object of this Bill is to enable the Collector of any district in British India to recover from a person who at the time is, or has property, in that district, arrears of revenue for which that person has become liable as principal or surety in another district, on being duly certified that the arrear has accrued there. Hon. members are aware that the powers of Collectors for realising land revenue are strictly defined by law, and that arrears of numerous other sources of revenue are made recoverable as arrears of land revenue. The law for the realisation of land revenue in British India is embodied for the larger provinces in Acts passed by the Local Legislatures, and for the smaller in local Acts passed by this Council, or Regulations passed by the Executive Council. The operation of these Acts and Regulations is limited to the provinces to which they extend, and there is at present no legal authority enabling a Collector of one province to recover arrears of revenue which have accrued in another. In some cases it is even open to doubt whether the same disability does not apply to Collectors of districts in the same province. The difficulties arising from this state of the law have been more or less felt for many years. For obvious reasons they are experienced in a less degree in the maritime provinces than in inland provinces surrounded by British territory. It would rarely pay a defaulter anxious to avoid his liabilities to incur the trouble and expense of a sea voyage from Ratnagherry to Aden, or from Masulipatam to Rangoon, but it is an easy matter for him to cross over from the North-Western Provinces into Oudh or from Orissa into Ganjam, Collectors of border districts have hitherto rendered mutual assistance to each other in dealing with such defaulters, but in an affair of such importance as the realisation of the public revenue, a more certain and a more legal basis for the action of our collection officers is called for, especially as in consequence of the improvement of communications and the rapid extension of railways, facilities for the evasion of the Collector's process are daily increasing. This Bill has therefore been drawn so as to regulate and legalise that action, and should the Council sanction its introduction I shall explain its provisions at a later stage. A minor object aimed at by the Bill is to enable certain public officers or local authorities who have been vested by law with the power of recovering arrears of rates and taxes and other public monies as if they were arrears of land revenue, to call on the Collector of the district to perform this duty. It is a due which in many cases such officers or bodies are not well fitted to discharge. For instance, the head of any office in which a public accountant has shown loss or defalcation in his accounts, or the Port Commissioners of Rangoon, are not necessarily acquainted with the law for the recovery of arrears of land revenue, or the circumstances and qualifications under which it should be applied, and yet Acts passed by the Legislature require them to enforce it. The principle of calling in the aid of the Collector in such cases has been already adopted by the Council in the Punjab Municipalities Act passed three years ago.

The Bill was then introduced, after which the Council adjourned till the 14th September.

CHOLERA AT MIRAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to correct your correspondent whose notes you published in your in issue of the 22nd instant. While writing about cholera, he said "The number of attacks did not exceed ten." This statement is ambiguous. If he means that the average number of attacks was ten per day he is right.

Cholera commenced here on the 16th May last and disappeared on the 13th inst. The total number of attacks was 317, and that of the deaths 129.

The population of Miraj town is 20,616, and therefore the death-rate is 6 per cent.—Yours, &c.,

C. S. CHITRAY, State Karbhari.

Miraj, Aug. 24.

THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR IN ENGLAND.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, writing from the Reform Club, has addressed the following letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in reference to the article, which we reproduced last week, under the heading of "How Indian Princes are treated in England":—

Sir,—Having been absent from England, I have only to-day seen a communicated article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* headed "How Indian Princes are treated in England." One or two statements regarding Maharajah Holkar of Indore call for remark. The first is as follows:—"I am told on what I consider to be good authority that the Maharajah was brought to this country by Sir Lepel Griffin strongly against his will, and that the Agent-General to the Governor-General for Central India has been called upon by Viscount Cross for an explanation." There is no foundation for these statements. Maharajah Holkar, when only heir apparent, was most anxious to visit England, but his father would not give the necessary permission, the prejudice against such visits being very strong in Indian families of rank. He succeeded his father about a year ago, and at once expressed his intention of going to Europe as soon as satisfactory arrangements for the administration of his State could be made. When these were completed he prepared for his journey. The English visit had been his cherished wish for years, and he carried it out at the first opportunity in spite of the strong opposition of his nearest relatives. It is true that the Maharajah was not so happy in Europe as he expected, and he returned several months earlier than he had originally intended. But this was not due to any slights which he received, and the account of these given by your correspondent is mostly apocryphal. The Maharajah was treated with exceptional honour, and the Secretary of State for India and Sir Edward Bradford, the Political Secretary at the Indian Office, did everything in their power to make the Maharajah's stay agreeable, as he cordially acknowledged. His loyal desire to pay his personal homage to her Majesty was graciously acknowledged by the bestowal of the much coveted G. C. S. I., which, in ordinary course, would not have fallen to him for a considerable time. Maharajah Holkar's disquiet when in Europe, and the abandonment of a large part of his projected tour, were due to domestic reasons and the ill-health of relatives who urged his immediate return.—I remain, &c.,

Reform Club, Aug. 9. LEPEL GRIFFIN.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

[SPECIAL REPORT.]

RESULT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

MR. H. C. ROTHERY, Wreck Commissioner, gave judgment on August 8 in the Board of Trade Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the P. and O. Company's s.s. Tasmania, off the Coast of Corsica. Admiral Moresby, Captain Hargland, Captain Castle and Captain Parfitt were the Assessors. Dr. Raikes and Mr. Baden-Powell appeared for the solicitor to the Board of Trade (Mr. W. Murton); Mr. Charles Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Mansell Jones, for the owners; Mr. Myburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Howard Smith for the officers. The Wreck Commissioner, in delivering judgment, stated the course which the proceedings had taken and which had led to a kind of double inquiry. He regretted the great expense and delay that had resulted from the examination having been taken a second time. One result too of the Court having to rely solely on the second set of examinations was that they had lost much of the valuable evidence given on the first inquiry, several of the witnesses having left England. On the first inquiry the passengers were represented by counsel, the funds collected for that purpose having been exhausted. The Commissioner then proceeded to state the facts of the case, as follows:—

THE STORY OF THE WRECK.

The Tasmania was a screw steamship belonging to the port of Greenock, of 4,493 tons gross and 2,654 tons net register, and was fitted with engines of 800 horse-power. She was built at Greenock in 1884, and at the time of her loss was the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of No. 122, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, Mr. Henry Bayley being the Managing Director. She left Bombay on the 1st April last for London *via* Marseilles, having on board 144 passengers, mails and general cargo, and with a crew of 160 hands, all told, of whom 55 were Europeans and 106 natives. After passing through the Straits of Messina, a course was steered for the Straits of Bonifacio, separating the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia, and having during the night of the 16th passed safely through them, the vessel was at 2-33 a. m. upon the 17th put upon a N. 64 W. course, standard compass, equivalent, we are told, to N. 69 W. true. At this time it was the second officer's watch, and he and the master were on the bridge, and there was a quartermaster at the helm which was upon the bridge, which was worked by steam. Another quartermaster was on the look-out on the forecastle head, and a third was on the quarter deck, and there were also two lascars on the look-out, one forward and the other on the bridge.

We are told that the weather was dark and threatening, the wind blowing a fresh breeze from about the south-west and abeam sea, and the vessel was proceeding at full speed, making from 12½ to 13 knots. At 2-53 a.m., Cape Pertusato light was abeam, distant about 3¾ miles, and the vessel was continued on the same course till about 3-10 a.m., when an alteration was made in the course, but as to which the second officer and the helmsman do not quite agree, the former saying the helm was first altered about five degrees and shortly after ten degrees more to the northward, the latter that an alteration of ten degrees was first made and then afterwards of five degrees.

Be this as it may, it seems to be admitted that at 3-50 the vessel was on a N. 50 degrees W. course by compass, equivalent to N. 57 true, that being the course for Cape Planier light at the entrance of the harbour of Marseilles, where he expected to arrive about 9 o'clock that evening. Almost immediately after she had been put on that course the master went below and turned in, leaving the deck in charge of the second officer, and about 3-30 a.m. that officer sent to the carpenter to tell him to shut some of the ports on the port side, as the wind and sea were increasing.

This was accordingly done, and the course was continued till about 4 minutes after 4, when breakers were reported by the look-out man from forward, and almost immediately afterwards the vessel struck and became fast on the Monachi rocks, some 50 yards inside the beacon. Orders were given to stop the engines, which was done, and about 3 or 4 minutes afterwards the captain, who had then come on deck, directed the engines to be put full speed astern, but finding that as she was making water in all compartments and would probably sink if she came off the rocks the engines were stopped and orders were given to get out the boats. What were the circumstances under which the boats were got out we shall presently have to consider in some detail, suffice it at present to say that of the four boats on the port side only one of them, the 3rd boat, was got afloat, the other three boats, owing to a heavy list the vessel had taken to windward, being smashed against the ship's side, and of the four boats on the starboard-side the first three were got afloat under circumstances hereafter to be stated, and succeeded in landing all the woman and children, except two ladies, who preferred to remain with their husbands.

After the boats had left, those who remained on board proceeded to construct a raft, and having done so they launched it and moored it alongside, and they then began to make another raft, and whilst thus employed a sea broke over the ship and washed it overboard with the Earl of Buckinghamshire and a native, a serang, still upon it. The Earl succeeded in getting back to the ship, but the serang was carried away and drowned. This occurred at about 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. some of the natives slipped over the side of the vessel on to the first raft and cut it adrift, but they were all drowned with the exception of one, who ultimately reached the shore in safety.

The sea continued to break over the vessel, and as night came on as many as could do so took refuge in the smoking room, which was however constantly flooded with water, the windows on the port side being broken. At daylight a good many of the natives were found dead on the decks and in the rigging, and their bodies were thrown overboard. A short time afterwards, a steam yacht, the Norseman, came alongside, followed soon after by a French steamer from Ajaccio, and succeeded in taking the survivors from the wreck and conveying them to Ajaccio. How it was that none of the boats returned to the ship during the 17th will be a matter for inquiry. Suffice it however now to say that the life-boat with a full crew put off at daylight on the 18th and succeeded in conveying some of the passengers from the wreck to the steamer. Afterwards she was towed round to Ajaccio, whilst the rest of the crew and passengers who had been landed on the island found their way by land to Propriano, whence they were taken to Ajaccio. The result of this unfortunate casualty was that this very valuable vessel worth, we are told, about £120,000, together with her very valuable cargo and effects on board, has been almost entirely lost, and that the master, the 5th officer, quartermaster and 32 natives, making up a total of 39 lives, have perished.

The Wreck Commissioner, having recited the facts of the case, dealt at great length with the questions put by the Board of Trade. The following is a summary of his remarks:—

In answer to the first question, as to the vessel having a proper equipment of compasses, the Court found that the evidence showed that every care was taken to ascertain the compass errors, and to apply the proper corrections to the course.

THE CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS OF THE TASMANIA.

In reply to the second question—"Whether the owners took proper and sufficient care in the selection of the master and officers of this vessel, and whether on leaving Bombay, or any time thereafter, the master's health was such as to interfere with his duties, or to render him unfit to command the ship?"—a statement had been handed in showing that the captain had been 30 years in the company's service, for the last 20 of which he had commanded the company's vessels; and that he held a certificate of competency; that the chief officer had been 14 years in the company's service, and that he held a master's certificate; that the second officer had been seven years in the company's service, and held a master's certificate; that the third officer had been four-and-a-half years in the company's service and held a first mate's certificate; that the fourth officer had been four years in the company's service, and held a first mate's certificate. It had been said that during the voyage the master was in delicate health, and that he was not in a fit state to perform his duty in difficult and trying circumstances, but in the opinion of the Court there was no evidence that this was so. The Court had received a copy of the last reports of each from their commanders, which spoke of them as being sober, steady, and good officers. It would seem, therefore, that the owners did take proper care in the selection of their officers.

THE CREW.

In reply to the third question—"Whether, when the Tasmania left Bombay, she was properly and efficiently manned for the voyage, and whether the persons composing her crew were sufficient, not only for the navigation of the vessel, but also for the proper manning of the boats in case of necessity?"—the Wreck Commissioner said that as regards the engineers', passengers' and stewards' departments nothing need be said. In those departments the crew appeared to have been amply sufficient for all that was required of them, and in tropical seas it was necessary to employ natives, more especially in the engine and boiler rooms. As regards the navigation of the vessel there were five officers, who were divided into three watches of four hours each. The first and fourth officer had the watches from 4 until 8; the third and fifth from 8 till 12; and the second and fifth from noon to 4. It appeared to the Court that a passenger ship like the Tasmania of nearly 4,500 tons gross, and having engines of 800-horse-power, going at an average speed of from 12 to 13 knots, ought always to have an officer on the bridge, and yet if the officer had occasion to leave the bridge, either to consult his chart, or for any other purpose, there would have been none. When the master and other officers were probably about it might not be a matter of so much consequence, but from midnight to 4 a.m., when the second officer was in sole charge it appeared to the Court that that was not sufficient. It appeared from the size of the vessel and of the trade in which she was engaged that she ought to have had six officers besides the master, so that there might always be two officers in charge and one always on the bridge. The carpenter and joiners kept no watches, while the seven quartermasters were divided into two watches, three in each watch, one a leadsman, and the other two taking the place of any quartermasters who might be ill. The look-out man would relieve the man at the wheel and the other would look out, so that the quartermasters would have continuous work—half-time at the wheel and half-time on the look-out. The third quartermaster had also his duty to attend to, to look after the line, heave the lead, and look after the lights. It certainly did not appear that to keep men four hours at the wheel was compatible with safety and efficiency, and if there had been four on the watch, so that the work was not so continuous, it would have been a better arrangement. The vessel had among her crew for service on deck 40 Lascars. Allowing one-and-a-half Lascar for every European, which was the usual allowance, the Lascars being, it was admitted physically inferior to Europeans, that would give a crew equal to 26 Europeans for service on deck, which with the officers and quartermasters would be sufficient for the proper navigation of the vessel.

LASCARS AS GOOD AS EUROPEANS.

It was said that although the Lascars were admirably adapted for service in tropical countries and in the Red Sea they could not stand the cold, and, although it might be very well to employ them on the other side of Suez it was different now that the canal had been opened, and the Lascars came on to London and met with gales in the Bay of Biscay, and sleet, and snow, to which they were not accustomed in their own country. Apart from the evidence in the Tasmania they had evidence from Captain Angove and other witnesses, including masters

and then north 69 true. Captain Angove, the experienced superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who had for many years commanded some of their very largest ships, had told the Court that it was not, in his opinion, a safe and proper course, and it was not one which he could have steered. How it was that so able and experienced a commander as Captain Perrin, who had been 33 years in the company's service and who for 20 years had commanded their finest vessels, had put the vessel, if he did, on such a course, was to the Court utterly inexplicable.

The eighth question was whether, having regard to the position of the vessel and the regulations of the company it was justifiable to leave the deck in charge of the second officer alone with only a general chart of the Mediterranean and a special chart of Bonifacio Straits, not taking in the Monachi Rocks, in the chart-room, and without special instruction in the night order book? The second officer ought not to have been left without a chart including the Monachi Rocks and without any instructions as to how he was to keep clear of them.

THE VESSELS POSITION NOT VERIFIED.

The ninth question was "Were proper steps taken by the second officer, after the master went below, to verify the position of the vessel and ascertain that she was making her course?" The second officer admitted that after the master went below he took no steps whatever to ascertain and verify the position of the vessel or to see that she was keeping her course.

THE SECOND OFFICER NOT ON THE BRIDGE WHEN THE VESSEL STRUCK.

The tenth question was "How long before the vessel struck was she within range of Cape Feno light?" Was the light sighted by any person on board before the vessel struck. Was a careful and sufficient look out kept by the second officer for the light, and was there anything in the state of the weather to prevent him seeing the said light or the beacon on the Monachi Rocks?" The Cape Feno light had been placed there specially to warn vessels from getting on the Monachi Rocks, and any vessel coming within range of the light would know at once that she was getting into danger by seeing the intensity of the light increased. On the course on which the Tasmania was she must have been within the range of the light for the last three or four miles—that was to say, for a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes before the struck, her speed being between 12 and 13 knots. The second officer, however, said that he never saw it, and he attributed that to its having been obscured by a land fog lying so low down as to obscure the Feno light, but leaving the Pertusato visible above it. Other persons on board did see the Feno light. Mr. Charles Bill (a first-class passenger), Darton (the carpenter), and the quartermasters, Fagg, Bruce, and Jackson, saw two bright lights on the starboard quarter at various times between a quarter to 4 and the time when she struck the rock. It had been suggested, on behalf of the second officer, that those two lights were not those of Pertusato and Feno, but of Pertusato and Bonifacio. That would not, however, improve his position, as if the second light was the Bonifacio light they must have been considerably inside the beacon on the Monachi Rocks, if not actually on the coast of Corsica. How was it that the second officer, who was in charge of the deck, and whose special duty it would be to keep a sharp look-out for it, did not see this light? From the evidence before the Court, they were clearly of opinion that he was not on the bridge when the vessel struck, and they were disposed to think that he must have been in the chart-room at about a quarter to 4 o'clock, which would account for his not having seen the Feno light.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The next questions were whether the vessel was navigated with proper and seamanlike care, and what was the cause of the stranding? It had been stated that the cause of the casualty was an unusual current caused by a heavy gale which they afterwards encountered, and which set them towards the shore; and that it was only since this casualty had occurred they had learnt that in these parts the currents preceeded the gale. The evidence on this point was of the loosest possible character, and no Court could safely act upon it. In the opinion of the Court the cause of the casualty was that the vessel was put upon a course to pass too near to the Monachi Rocks, and that the fresh breeze from the south-west, with a wind and sea on the port beam, set them to leeward of her course and on to the rocks. At the same time no steps were taken to see that she was keeping her course, although there were ample means of verifying the vessel's position. In regard to the next question, the Court were of opinion that the master seemed to have given proper orders when the vessel stranded.

DISCIPLINE OF THE CREW.

In reply to the next question, dealing with the discipline of the crew and the measures taken to lower the boats, the Commissioner said the boats seemed to the Court to have been properly launched and manned. Anybody, however, got into them who could do so; but at the same time allowance must be made for the extremely dangerous and difficult position in which they were all placed, from the fact that three of the boats on the port side had been broken up and their crews thrown over to the starboard boats, which necessarily caused some confusion. In reply to the next question, the Court considered that the second officer and the third officer were justified in going away in the lifeboat; but as regarded the fourth officer, they were of opinion that there was no justification for his remaining in the boat when ordered out of it, and that his duty was to go on board the vessel.

OFFICERS CENSURED.

As regarded Mr. Andrews, they had some hesitation in passing any strictures upon him, because he had been unable to appear before the Court in consequence of illness. Still, in their opinion, so far as appeared from the evidence before them, Mr. Andrews was not justified in getting into the lifeboat.

In regard to the 17th question, the Court were of opinion that there was a sufficient crew to enable the mail boat to return to the ship. Dealing with the next question, referring to the coaduct of the officers on shore, the Court were of opinion that there were enough men to take the lifeboat back to the ship, and had the third officer acted promptly in all probability the men would have obeyed him, and he might have gone and brought back a boat load from the wreck. Instead, however, of doing so, thinking he had not a sufficient number of hands to launch her, although as it afterwards turned out there was no difficulty in doing is, the third officer followed the ladies up the hill a distance of two or three miles in the hope, as he said of being able to get some Corsicans to launch the boat. There seemed to be some dispute as to how long Mr. Bird was away from the boat, but the Court thought that he must have been away about two hours, which was a waste of most precious time.

REASONABLE EFFORTS NOT MADE TO RENDER ASSISTANCE.

The next question was whether every possible effort was made by the crew and by the passengers on shore to render assistance to those on the wreck. In the opinion of the Court, it was impossible to hold that all reasonable efforts were made by the crew and passengers on shore to render assistance to those on the wreck. Very few, indeed, of those who went ashore came out with much credit. The fourth officer, the two quartermasters, Jackson and Coe, the refrigerating engineer, the butcher, and the baker no doubt did all it was possible for men to do; but the most culpable, in the opinion of the Court, was the carpenter, Mr. Andrews, and the stewards, who were personally appealed to by the third and fourth officers and turned their backs and walked away. Nor, indeed, had the passengers come very well out of the affair, for they refused even to lend a hand in launching the boats. Of these he regretted to say two were reported to have been missionaries and two engineers of some one or other of the vessels recently employed in the Nile Expedition. The excuse given by the passengers for not lending a hand was that when they saw the crew give up it was time for them to do so. That, however, was a very poor excuse. Had the lifeboat made but one voyage during the days, as she easily might have done, and brought a load of passengers, it was quite possible there would have been room in the smoking-room for all those left on board, and in that case they would not have had to lament the very serious loss of life which had ensued during the night.

LOSS OF LIFE: THE PASSENGERS AND THE LASCARS.

The 23rd question was what was the cause of the loss of life, whether every possible effort was made by the chief officer to avoid it, and whether proper discipline was preserved on board after the departure of the boats? The deaths that occurred appear to have been almost inevitable under the circumstances. The master lost his life while actually engaged in the performance of his duties. It seemed that a big wave broke over the ship and carried him forward, and though the chief officer and a passenger, Major Cooper (of whose courage all the crew as well as the passengers spoke in terms of the highest admiration), at the risk of their own lives, tried to save him, he was torn out of their arms by another large wave and swept overboard. As to the fifth officer he seems to have been drowned while getting out the third boat on the port side, but under what circumstances the Court did not know. The quartermaster was washed out of the rigging and drowned. As regarded the natives, two Lascars were said to have been drowned while attempting to get out one of the boats. The Scaring was washed overboard with the second raft, and, not being able to get back to the ship, died from exposure. Seven out of the eight Seedie boys who had cut adrift the first raft were drowned, one only having reached the shore alive; the rest, chiefly native engine-room hands and accustomed to tropical climates and the heated atmospheres of the engine-room and stokehole, died from exposure during the night. It seemed that the seas were continually breaking over the vessel, and that during the night there was but one small room—the smoking room—to shelter them all. In this room were collected as many of the passengers and the crew as could find admission. The windows on the port side having been broken, the seas were continually flooding the room, and accordingly mattresses were put up against the openings, and the passengers stood with their backs against them to prevent as far as possible the water coming in. Still the water did come in, and it was necessary to bale it out. Some of the natives willingly lent a hand and others refused to bale, and they were turned out and their places supplied with others. In justice to the Europeans, it should be said that some of them passed the whole night outside the smoking room—passengers as well as crew—and that every effort was made to obtain blankets and clothes from the cabins and to give them to the poor creatures outside. Some of the passengers also seemed to have distributed among the natives any of their clothes which they could get. The Court saw nothing to complain of in the conduct of the passengers who remained on board the wreck.

THE CONDUCT OF THE OFFICER.

The 24th and last question was whether blame attached to the chief, third, and fourth officers, all or either of them, and whether the second officer was in fault; and it was added in the opinion of the Board of Trade the certificate of the second officer should be dealt with. As regards the chief officer, he was deserving of the highest praise, for, although he was the only officer left on board after the captain and fifth officer had been drowned, and had only two quartermasters to carry out his orders, he seemed to have done his duty throughout as a gallant and experienced officer, taking a leading part in the construction of the rafts and doing everything for the safety of the passengers and crew who remained on the wreck. Everybody, indeed, spoke well of him. As to the third officer, the Court thought that he was wanting in his duty in not at once putting off with the lifeboat to the assistance of those who had been left on board tho wreck, in allowing the crew to scatter and in absenting himself for so long a time from the boat. The fourth officer seemed to blame for having gone off in a boat. His duty was on board the ship, but he had in a measure redeemed his fault by the persistent efforts which he made to get off to the vessel when left by the third officer without instructions.

SUSPENSION OF THE SECOND OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE.

As to the second officer he was in the opinion of the Court chiefly to blame for this casualty. Whether or not he was to blame for the course on which the vessel was put and which would take her much too close to the Monachi Rocks, was a question which the Court must leave to his own conscience, and which the evidence of the master alone could clear up. He unfortunately is drowned. Be this, however, as it may, the second officer had admitted that before the master went below he took him down into his cabin, showed him the chart on which the course of the vessel was laid, which would take him clear of the Monachi Rocks, and read over with him the sailing directions. The second officer stated that the master was under the impression that the Monachi Rocks were further from the shore than they really were. It is clear, therefore, that his attention was called to those rocks, and that he must have seen what course would take him clear of them. Knowing this and being left in sole charge of the deck from 3-30 a.m. when the master went below he continued his course at full speed with a fresh and increasing breeze from the south-west, and a high sea on his port beam, without taking any precaution whatever to see whether or not he was being sent to leeward of his course, although there were plenty of lights in sight by which he could at once have verified his position. Not content with this, either he was below for some quarter of an hour or 20 minutes before the vessel struck while the Cape Fero Light was in sight, when he knew, or ought to have known, he was nearing the Monachi Rocks; or if he was as he says he was on deck, he continued his course at full speed without taking the trouble to look for the Fero Light, which was clearly visible to a number of persons on board and although he was in such a position, being nearly in sight of Pertusato, and when he must have known, if he had thought at all, that he was running on the Monachi Rocks. More reckless navigation it had seldom been the lot of this Court to see. The result was that a splendid vessel, worth they were told £120,000, as well as a valuable cargo and effects on board had been lost, and for this he could make no compensation whatever. Add to this the great loss of life and the sufferings, privations, and losses of the passengers and crew, and they had some measure of that gentleman's misconduct. Officers who were placed in charge of these large passenger vessels with valuable property and lives intrusted to their care, ought to remember that more than ordinary care and vigilance was required of them. In this case the second officer had shown less care than would be required from the master of a small trading vessel. To inflict a punishment commensurate with the offence of which this man had been guilty was beyond the power of the Court, but the Court would do what it could to mark its sense of his misconduct by suspending his certificate for two years.

On the application of Mr. Howard Smith, the second officer was granted a mate's certificate in the meantime.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Henry Balckow, Captain Thos. Hughes, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf laden with a general cargo and with 120 deck passengers on board.

THE steamer Dunbar, 1,172 tons, Captain R Wigzell, brought to Bombay, yesterday afternoon, a cargo of 2,0 6 tons of coals from Cardiff (July 29), and two deck passengers from Suez. The Durbar called at Port Said during her voyage; she is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE followings is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Domenico Balduino, Captain G Dodero, arrived on the 28th inst:—From Genoa.—Mrs D'Ayelino and two, Miss D'Ayelino, Mr Mascarinoy Mr Rodrigues and two Companion 54 Members of the Salvation Army, Mr Rochman, Mr A Maidioli, Mr J Connell, Mr G W Forrest, Mr A R Montanaro, Mr H A Vincent, Mr Grindlay, Revd W B Kinsman, Mr Gadstin Chera, Mr Bisie and one friend. From Aden 29 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
29TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hydaspes ...	1890	G. Scrivener	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Victoria	2205	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Surat	1676	Parfitt	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Lombardy ..	1728	G. C. Brooks.....	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, D. Balduino	3044	J. G. Dodero....	F	F. Bozzoni.
,, C. Graham ..	1911	T. White.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell.....	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Eden Hall ..	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Inchulva ..	1453	Hough	O	Boyts Craig.

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	D. Baldino (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Aug. 10.
29	Hydaspes (s).....	Crew	London, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Havre.
	Assyria (s).....	Mactadyen..	Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The steamer Henry Balckow, Hughes, was cleared out last evening for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.
,, Satara, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.
,, Chanda, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
25 Bhundara s ..... Foster ..... Bombay, July 17.
Wing Sang s .... Croix ..... Hongkong, Aug. 2.
Tibre s ..... Trocine .... Colombo, Aug 19.
Record ..... Forbes ..... Liverpool, May 9.
Mount Carmel ..... Livingston.. Negapatam, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25.—Steamers Lawada and Secundra. Barque Wenkita.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
24 Loodiana s .... Calcutta.
25 Camorta s .... Singapore.
Scindia s .... Rangoon.
26 Goa s .... Bombay.
27 Nepaul s .... London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
24 Mirzapore s .... London.
25 Sirdhana s .... Rangoon.
Loodiana s .... G-lle.
Camorta s .... Singapore.
26 Goa s .... Calcutta.
27 Scindia s .... Negapatam.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.
1236 Huzara (s), Campbell.

FOR LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES AND PORT SAID
2353 Eden Hall (s), Macdougall.

FOR DUNKIRK.
1447 Inchulva (s), Hough.

FOR VALENCIA & ONE MEDITERRANEAN PORT.
1911 Clan Graham (s), Alexanderson.

FOR MARSEILLES, &c.
2208 Victoria (s), Russell.

FOR GENOA, &c.
2996 D. Balduino (s)

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.
2287 Kt. of St. John (s), Shiell.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
1221 Rosario (s), Magie.

FOR CHINA.
1597 Assam (s), Wheler.
1894 Hydaspes (s), Crew.
1571 Lombardy (s), Brooks.

FOR CHITTAGONG.
1281 Assaye, Ritchie

FOR CALCUTTA.
2117 Fulwood, Jones.

UNFIXED.

STEAMERS.
1892 Algoma (s), Murray.
832 Chiltern (s), Goodsall.
1172 Sunbar (s), Wiggell.
1738 Nedjed (s), Reid.

SHIPS.
2340 Glenricht, Davies.
196 Sarah Smith, Noel.
948 Suffolk, Card.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd—(For sale).
— I. M. S. Amherwitch.
— I. M. S. Canning, Edwards.
— I. M. S. Dalhousie, Wilson.
— I. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.
— I. G. Patrick Stewart, Tomlinson.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1742 Middlesex, Jarvis—Penarth, May 28.
2033 Benvenue, Moddrel—Penarth, May 29.
1822 Kelat, M'Kay—Cardiff, June 21.
1750 Altmore, Wyke—Clyde, July 6.
1385 Sierra Morena, Spencer—Penarth, July 18.
1998 Scottish Isles, Carey—Clyde, July 21.
1821 Lowther Castle, Scarbro—Cardiff, July 22.
1527 Bay of Bengal, Letts—Cardiff, July 28.
1620 Sierra Pedrosa, Turner—Cardiff, Aug. 5.
1690 Lodestar, Knowlan—Hull, Aug. 6.
1462 Orpheus, Young—Glasgow, Aug. 9.
1808 Sierra Miranda, Mesnard—Liverpool—Via Cardiff.
1800 Oceana—Glasgow.
1684 Sierra Lucina—Cardiff.

FROM OUT PORTS.
1145 Eastminster, Rees—New Caledonia, July 4.
889 Alice, Swain—New York, July 16.
529 L. C. K., Brebner—Karachi Aug. 27.
1139 Leading Wind, Bray—Mauritius.
1275 John O'Gaunt, Powles—Mauritius.
421 Sinquasi, Richards—Mauritius.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.
1375 Empire—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Aug. 9—Via Karachi.
2022 Deccan—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 10—P. & O.—Left Penang Aug. 21.
3056 Etolia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Aug. 13.
958 Armathwaite—Botoum—Left Suez Canal Aug. 13.
2085 Electra—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 13—Left Penang Aug. 22.
1506 Friary—Newport—Left Suez Canal Aug. 15.
1451 Kerbela—London—Left Suez Canal Aug. 16—Via Karachi. Left Aden Aug. 23.
1474 Bormida—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 16—Left Penang Aug. 27.
1099 Miranda—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Aug. 17.
1846 Victory—Tees—Left Suez Canal Aug. 18.
1759 Kirby Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Aug. 22.
1971 Britannia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Aug. 22.
1448 St. Bernard—Newport—Left Suez Canal Aug. 22.
2044 Niagara—Glasgow—Left Suez Canal Aug. 24.
1419 Khiva—Honkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 24—P. & O.
1906 Nizam—Venice—Left Suez Canal Aug. 25—P. & O.
2486 Amphitrite—Trieste—Left Suez Canal Aug. 26.
1515 Khasgar—Singapore—Left Suez Canal Aug. 27—P. & O

EXPECTED.
4491 Europa—Liverpool, Aug. 17—Via Karachi.
1862 Verona—London. Aug. 18—P & O.
2617 Merlon Hall—Liverpool, Aug. 20.
1591 Clan Forbes—Liverpool, Aug. 20.
2102 Australia—London Aug. 25—P. & O.
2318 Persia—Liverpool, Aug. 26.
1509 Eastbourne—London.
1372 Cuba—Clyde.
1475 Guildford—Middlesbro'.
1497 Rockcliff—Tees.
1113 Draco—Hull.
913 Timavo—Cardiff.
1293 Dragoman—Liverpool.
1450 Hampstead—Tees.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Peyton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 7th Dn Guards, from Station leave, from Mhow.
Roupell, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

AUGUST 28.

Kreyer, Lt, Bo, 17th B I, from leave, from Poona.
O'Brien, Surgn-Major, Bo Med Staff, on duty, from Mhow.
Vincent, Major, Bo, 18th C I Horse, from furlough from England.
Vincent, Lt, Bo, P W O, Grenadiers, on Station leave, from Ahmedabad.
Tandy, Lt-Col, Bo, 25th B L I, on duty from Rajkote.
Montanaro, Lt, Hyd Cont R A, from privilege leave, from England.

AUGUST 29.

Olivier, Capt, Bl R E, from furlough, from England.
Armitage, Capt, Bl, R A, from leave, from England.
Taker, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, from privilege leave, from England.
Dunlop, Lt, Bo, Hyd-Cont, Cavy, on language leave, from Aurungabad.
Rowlandson, Col, Mad A G's Dept, from furlough from England.
Fagan, Lt-Col, Bo, Comd Dept, from furlough from England.
Lloyd, Col, Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Nagar.
Waters, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 27.

Kreyer, Lt, Bo, 17th B I, from leave, to Poona.

August 29.

Tandy, Lt-Col, Bo, 25th B L I, on duty, to Mandalay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 30th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 31st inst., from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual firing and bayonet exercises for trained Volunteers, squad drill for Recruits.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. The following orders are notified:—The Troop will assemble at the Town Hall, this day, Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 5-30 p.m., for drill with swords.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MADRAS.

SENTENCE IN A MURDER CASE REDUCED BY GOVERNMENT.—Four natives named Nagadu, Yellugadu, Mulugadu, and Yerikelagadu were tried by the Court of Sessions of the Cuddapah Division for the murder of Subbadu, and having been convicted of the offence were sentenced to transportation for life. It appeared that the prisoners, shepherd by trade, were asleep, in their sheepfold when one of them, hearing a noise, awoke and found deceased running off with a sheep. The prisoner, followed by the three others, ran after deceased and having succeeded in catching him they beat him so severely with sticks and stones that he died soon afterwards. The High Court, on appeal confirmed the sentence but submitted the papers to Government with a recommendation that the sentence might be reduced to five years rigorous imprisonment. His Excellency in Council has accepted the recommendation and reduced the sentence accordingly.—*Mail.*

THE RECENT DACOITIES.—We are glad to report that Mr. Haudin, the Inspector of the City Police, has been successful in tracing this case,—the one committed at Gavipur, a village within the limits of the Municipality. A Wuddar gang, with some suspected property, consisting of muslin cloths, and coats of different kinds, was stopped at Gubbi, under the orders of Mr. Punchanatha Rao, the Superintendent of the District Police. Mr. Haudin left Bangalore, together with the complainants in the above case on Wednesday; morning and returned yesterday evening, with four prisoners the Gavipur men having indentified the clothing, &c., snatched away from them on the night of the 9th August last. The accused will be charged before the Magistrate in due course. We hope that now all the other cases also may be traced, as there is no doubt that the gang now in custody committed all the recent depredations.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE late Herr Krupp has left a million marks for the benefit of his work-people, and his son Frederich has added a sum of half a million for the benefit of the people of Essen. The Town Council of Essen has voted a contribution of 60,000 marks for the erection of a statue of the Cannon King in the market place.

THE PROBLEM IN BURMA.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN, who is now at home on leave, has written a letter to the *Times* in which he advocates the development of the means of communication in Upper Burma as tending to the pacification of the country. We quoth the following passage:—

Of communications those most needed are railways. In dwelling on the subject lately before the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Mr. Holt Hallett showed that in the neighbourhood of Mandalay carriage by carts for five months in the year is 24 times as expensive, and for seven months 64 times as expensive as it would be by railway, and in other parts of Upper Burma it ranges from 68 times to 192 times the railway charge. Owing to the present prohibitive carriage on roads for long distances the land-locked tracts can practically only produce enough for local consumption and are debarred from placing produce upon the riverine markets. It is a fact, though the statement certainly is a startling one, that a 200 miles long railway connecting such a land-locked region with the Irrawaddi would enable the district terminus to actually compete with another district, or portion of one, situated only a few miles from the river bank.

The Government of India has pronounced a deliberate opinion upon the question of railway in Burmah. In the report on East Indian railway communications of the House of Commons Committee of 1884 it is to be found in these official remarks:—

The great financial success of the Rangoon-Prome Railway—a success almost unprecedented in railway construction in India—has demonstrated that railways in Burma will, on account of the enterprising character of the people and the great undeveloped wealth of the country, not only give large indirect returns in land, customs, and forest revenue, but will pay, within a very short period after being opened to traffic, a fair percentage of net income on their capital cost.

If under ordinary circumstances the introduction of railway into Burma would be remunerative and politic, surely at the present time, with the people suffering from actual want, produced by dacoity and loss of cattle necessary for agricultural operations and carriage, with a large section of the people deprived of their ordinary means of livelihood, it is false economy to stay the introduction of railways on a considerable scale, which would provide the people with employment and thus enable them quickly to gain possession of cattle, and be of permanent advantage to both people and Government. Cattle are to be obtained in plenty from the Shan country and South China, the breeding-grounds of Burma.

The good results arising from the extensive clearing of tracks throughout the jungle and the commencement of the Tonghoo-Mandalay railway, by giving the people employment, were at once evident, but the tracks are unfortunately only temporary clearings which will have to be renewed annually. After the extensive region which will be opened by the Tonghoo-Mandalay railway, the basin of the Moo and Chindwin rivers, important arms of the Irrawaddi, present the most hopeful regions for development by railway. These fertile and lately populous tracts suffer greatly from defective communications, and would well repay opening out. The Moo and Chindwin rivers are unnavigable throughout a great portion of their courses during the greater part of the year, and on the Moo small craft can only ply for four months in the year. The head waters of the Moo are in the neighbourhood of the birthplace of the Alounpra dynasty, the stronghold of the ex-Royal family, and the part most likely to give us trouble in the future as it has done in the past. The base of the Chindwin railway could be carried over the trunk road being made from Myinma (a town in the Sagain district on the Irrawaddi and at the mouth of the Moo) to Monywa on the Chindwin, whence it could be carried up the Chindwin valley. A railway should also be carried up the Moo basin, Myinma being the terminus of both railways. The navigation of the Irrawaddi pratically ceases at Bhamo, the town nearest the Chinese frontier, some 800 miles from Rangoon. A railway to connect the Hookum and Mogoung valleys with Bhamo is a present necessity, and should be taken in hand before the Mandalay line is extended to Bhamo. This railway can later be extended to join the Assam lines, and thus connect the Indo-Burmese systems of railway.

Unless we provide the people with means of employment in the shape of public works until they are again in a position to resume their agricultural pursuits we must be prepared for a very serious degree of disturbance quite apart from the ordinary petty dacoity. Military or military-police measures alone will prove inadequate to evolve or maintain order. Capital sunk in railways would not only benefit the people but prove the surest means of developing the country and largely increasing the revenues. Burma is a country well worthy of development, with a great future before it, but that future will never be assured until it is possessed of an effective system of internal communications.

MORE SALVATIONISTS FOR INDIA.

A CROWDED meeting was held in the Canon Street Hotel, City, on Aug. 5, for the purpose of celebrating the departure of Commissioner Tucker and 50 officers for missionary work in India. "General" Booth presided. "General" Booth, in a short address, held that the justification for this expedition, as indeed for the army, was the missionary command of the Master. The Army was already working in 25 different countries and colonies. In India alone they had been five years. At the present time, he believed, there were 35 missionary societies at work in that country. The total number of missionaries connected with these societies was 700. Although the last in the field, the Army would, when this Jubilee party reached the shores of India, have more missionaries than any other society, since they would have 200, of whom 120 were Europeans and 80 were natives. Two of the native "converts" then gave songs and addresses in their own language, the interpreter being Major Wierisooriye, Commissioner Tucker, named by the General as "the Apostle of India," also gave a speech, contending that they were working a revolution in the *personnel* of missionary workers. The meeting soon afterwards concluded with prayer. The contingent left Cannon Street Station at seven o'clock in the evening, bound for Genoa, whence they will set sail for India.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. E. S. Symes, C.I.E., B.C.S.
Col. W. C. Plant, B.S.C.
Maj. H. A. Graves, B.S.C.
Lt. O. B. S. F. Shore, B.S.C.
Lt. W. C. Knight, B.S.C.
Col. H. A. Justice, M.S.C.
Col J. Macdougall, M.S.C.
Lt.-Col. H. W. Blair, M.S.C.
Lt. C. H. Macdonald, M.S.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. A. L. Clay, B.C.S., 2mo.
Mr. M. L. Ferrar, B.C.S., 6mo.
Mr. J. H. Twigg, B.C.S., 3mo.
Mr. P. M. Madge, B., 2 mo.
Mr. A. S. Judge, B., 2 mo.
Mr. C. J. S. Baker B., 3 mo.
Col. J. Upperton, C.B., B.S.C., 1 year.
Col A. J. C. Birch, B.S.C. 6 mo.
Lt.-Col. T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., B. Inf., 6 mo.
Maj. W. J. A. Birch, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Capt. G. U. Browne, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Capt. H. E. S. Abbott, R.B. Art., 30 days.
C. D. J. Carmichael, M. 3 mo.
Col. D. H. Trail, R.M. Eng., 2 mo.
Lt.-Col. S. C. Clarke M.S.C., 6 mo.
Surg.-Maj. R. V. Power, M.D., M., 2 mo.
Surg. J. Maitland, M., 6 mo.
Mr. E. Lawrence, Bo. C.S. 2 mo.
Col. T. R. Nimmo, Bo. S.C., till Dec. 11, 1887.
Lt.-Col. R. Hennell, Bo. Inf., 6 mo.
Maj. W. Loch, B.S.C., 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. J. McLean, B.C.S.
Mr. H. P. Mulock, B.C.S.
Mr. A. W. Mackie, B.C.S.
Mr. J. S. Armstrong, B.C.S.
Mr. F. Baker, B.C.S.
Mr. W. Monemont, B.
Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, B.
Mr. G. Knox, B.
Mr. P. Duncan, B.
The Rev. A. N. W. Spens, B.
Major-Gen. Æneas Perkins, C.B., R.B. Eng.
Col. F. P. Gurdon, B.S.C.
Lt.-Col. A. FitzGerald, B. Inf.
Capt. H. E. S. Abbott, R.B. Art.
Capt. A. C. Bunny, B.S.C.
Surg.-Maj. G. McB Davis, B.
Mr. M. R. Weld, M.C.S.
Mr. L. Garthwaite, M.
Mr. B. H. Young, M.
The Rev. W. M. Babington, M.
Maj. C. W. Walker, M.S.C.

VARIOUS British and Scottish Associations (the New York correspondent of the *Standard* says) are making a concerted effort to induce their members to naturalize themselves in order to counterbalance the Irish vote in the United States as an influence in American politics. The impulse to this moment was given by the disgust of the Englishmen living in the neighbourhood of Boston at the undue influence wielded by the Irish, as shown by the hostile steps they took to the celebration of the Jubilee in that city. Actuated by this impulse a convention of thirty-four societies has been held, and agreed upon the movement I have named. It has since extended to other States. At Newhaven, for instance, only 500 out of 3,500 Englishmen are naturalized; but almost all favour the present movement. The Irish are very angry about it.

THE END OF THE LANGWORTHY MARRIAGE CASE.

IN the London Bankruptcy Court, on August 10, before the Official Receiver, Mr. R. P. Harding, the action brought by Mrs. Langworthy against Edward Martin Langworthy for £28,600 damages for breach of promise of marriage was brought to a close.

Mrs. Langworthy was in court, accompanied by her brother and sister, and her legal adviser, Mr. Theodore Lumley. Mr. Brandon represented Mrs. Langworthy, sen.

When Mr. Bandon entered the court, Mr. Lumley, addressing the Official Receiver, said that since the adjournment he had been approached by Mr. Brandon with the object of an amicable arrangement of the differences between his client and Mr. Langworthy, and he was pleased to report that negotiations had been satisfactorily arranged between him and Mr. Brandon for the settlement of the case. The terms were that Mr. Langworthy was to pay his client the sum of £20,000 upon the execution of deeds of release by Mrs. Langworthy and Miss Long for libels written by him upon them. Mr. Langworthy was to give a written unequivocal withdrawal and apology—

The Official Receiver: Ample apology!

Mr. Lumley—Ample apology for the libel on Mrs. Langworthy and Miss Long. Mrs. Langworthy, sen., was to give a guarantee for the due payment of the £500 to be paid for the maintenance of the child, Gladys Langworthy. Mr. Langworthy, was also to pay the costs of Mrs. Langworthy, jun., and in the event of any dispute arising the matter was to be referred to Mr. E. P. Wolstonehulme. Mrs. Langworthy, sen., undertook that the terms of the agreement should be carried out and the money paid within a month from this date, upon the deeds of release being handed to her. Of course, no monetary payment would compensate for the serious loss that she had sustained, and the anxiety of mind that she had suffered; but inasmuch as the terms arrived at were of a substantial nature, acting under his advice as her solicitor, which advice he was authorized to say had been fully endorsed by the members of her family, she had consented to accept them. It was worthy of observation that this was the largest amount of alimony which had ever been granted, and the largest allowance which had ever been made to a child by the court, and the £20,000 was the largest amount of damages which had ever been received by a plaintiff in an action for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Brandon said the settlement naturally divided itself into three heads—namely, the payment of 20,000£. upon which there was really no difficulty when they approached each other. Then there was the amount granted for the maintenance of the child. Upon that also there had been no difficulty as far as Mr. Langworthy was concerned, because he always intended to provide for the child. Then again, with regard to the withdrawal of the libel of Miss Edith Long, Mr. Langworthy never intended that the letter should bear the construction that had been put upon it, and he said that in the original Spanish that construction could not be put upon it, and thefore he had not the slightest hesitation in giving the retractation in such terms as Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Langworthy had agreed upon. Of course it followed that if in the original of this letter the language did bear the contruction which Mr. Langworthy did not intend it to bear, he was quite ready to apologize to Miss Long. He also wished to say that the first order for alimony was made in the month of August, 1885. He had no knowledge of that till a long time afterwards. He came to England in March, 1886, his intention being to put all this what Mr. Lumley has very properly termed painful litigation to an end. Circumstances, however, occurred which prevented that from being done. Mr. Brandon was not saying anything detrimental to anybody else, but Mr. Langworthy was advised that certain legal arguments should take place before he submitted any arrangement, and that the legal attack that had been made should be removed before he made overtures. The result of that attack was that he had been adjudicated a bankrupt. He would only add that Mr Langworthy paid this money entirely free from any costs whatever.

The Chief Official Receiver said that under the circumstances it was of course not necessary for him to make any award, but had he been called upon to do so he need hardly say that it would have been strictly impartial, based entirely on the legal evidence adduced before him. He quite admitted that the course which had been pursued was one which would possibly save a long and serious litigation, and he must say that it appeared to him that the plaintiff's case had not in any way suffered by the manner in which Mr. Lumley had conducted it. The evidence before him he considered would have been quite sufficient to enable him to decide the matter, but looking at the fact that every one appeared satisfied with the arrangement which had been come to it was unnecessary to do so.

It was then arranged that the case should stand over *sine die*, with liberty to apply.

PRINCE PERDINAND'S MANIFESTO TO THE BULGARIANS.

THE following is the manifesto issued by Prince Ferdinand to the Bulgarian people from Widdin:—"Unanimously elected by the representatives of the Bulgarian people as their Sovereign, I have considered it a sacred duty to set foot at the earliest possible moment in my new country in order to devote my life to the happiness, greatness, and progress of my loving people. I thank the brave Bulgarian people from the bottom of my heart for the confidence they have reposed in me and for the sentiments of loyalty and faith they cherish toward me. I am fully convinced that they will support me in my efforts and endeavours to realise a glorious and happy future. May the Almighty defend Bulgaria and assist us in all worthy undertaking."

RAILWAY DISASTER IN ILLINOIS.

A TERRIBLE railway disaster happened on August 10 in Illinoise, involving the loss of more than one hundred lives. East of Chattsworth, in that State, the Vermillion River is crossed by a very high wooden bridge. Recent forest fires had so weakened the structure that at one o'clock yester

GREAT FIRE AT WHITELEY'S.

WHITELEY'S, in Westbourne-grove, has been the scene of another tremendous fire. Large blocks of buildings were on Saturday August 6 razed to the ground; four people were killed by falling walls, and many others were injured. The damage done is roughly estimated at half a million pounds sterling, and the greater part is not covered by insurance.

WHERE AND WHEN THE FIRE BROKE OUT.

Mr. Whiteley's buildings cover a considerable area of ground, and are of great height, the majority being six floors high, while one or two are of five stories. The block in which the fire broke out was that fronting Queen's-road, comprising Nos. 147 to 159 in that thoroughfare, and abutting upon Douglas-place, where the outbreak actually occurred. All the hands had left the premises at the usual time on Saturday afternoon, and the firemen on duty had gone all over the buildings and found that everything was all right, until soon after seven o'clock, when a slight smell of burning attracted attention to the Douglas-place end of the premises, which may be described as the manufacturing department. A brief examination revealed that a fire had broken out upon the second floor of this end of the building. A shout for help was raised, and almost instantly one of the hydrants was turned on, and water was poured into the floor. The outbreak, however, had already gone too far to be so easily checked. Thick suffocating smoke rose up in clouds, and rolled along the building, and flickering bursts of flame told of a still more serious condition of affairs. The aid of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was summoned, and very soon large numbers of firemen were at work.

BURIED BENEATH THE RUINS.

Scarcely had the firemen got to work when the disaster of the conflagration occurred. The fire did not seem to be a large one, nor to have been burning long; but suddenly, without any alarm being given to the unfortunate people in the streets, the walls fell out, and people were crushed and buried by the ruins. Masses of brickwork knocked the people down in directions. The with great energy and determination the police, the firemen who came up on their engines, and not a few members of the general public dared the terrible danger of the still hanging masonry, which seemed certain to fall and hastily pulled and threw the heaps of bricks about, in order to rescue those who might lie underneath. The firemen had, however, escaped being buried, and managing to keep their feet were able to move away from the spot; but the blows they received had inflicted terrible injuries. Moreover, the fire had burst out with fearful strength when the fall came, and the intense heat had scorched their faces. They were placed in cabs and driven to St. Mary's Hospital. They were not the only sufferers. Individuals all about, policemen and civilians, were doubled up with pain, or bleeding from deep flesh wounds; and all this time the question was being asked how many people had been buried under the brickwork.

BAFFLED AND BEATEN BACK.

Meantime, the fire was assuming dangerous proportions. Bodies of men ran up the central staircase in Douglas-place with four lines or hose, and essayed to meet the fire face to face, pouring incessant streams of water into the flames. They were, however, slowly but surely beaten back. The iron doors were all red hot, the whole five floors of the one building were ablaze, and although the flames were kept for a little while in check upon the floor where the men were directing the hose, the fire was actually over and under them. The firemen stubbornly fought floor after floor, and had every time to retire. In a short time the stores were blazing, other blocks were catching, and the fire presently ran up the entire length of Douglas-place, and began to attack the front buildings in Queen's-road. A large riding school at the back, in Kensington-gardens-square, caught fire; houses in Westbourne-grove were getting scorched, and then, with terrible suddenness, the buildings in Queen's road became a blaze. Floor after floor and building after building were seized in the conflagration, and it seemed as if the firemen had lost all mastery of the outbreak.

A GRAND SPECTACLE.

In the Queen's-rood the spectacle was a grand one. All the window glass and frames had quickly been destroyed, and through the great gaps the furnace within could be seen. At a half-past eight, when the roofs had been burned through, the flames leaped high and threw a brilliant light, which was seen for miles round. At eleven o'clock the fire was at its height. All round the neighbourhood the steamers were standing busily pumping, and coal had to be requisitioned from all parts for their wants. In Queen's-road and down Douglas-terrace, the firemen were pouring water steadily into the different windows, while the long landers were pitched against the buildings, and the men, from the coigns of vantage afforded by them, poured water into the flames with additional advantage from being on a level with the burning flours.

THE KILLED.—A STRANGE MISTAKE.

Meanwhile a body of men had been busily engaged in removing the rubbish where the wall had fallen in, and had succeeded in recovering three bodies, all of men apparently of the working class. Two were in there shirtsleeves, and had evidently run from some place near, or had thrown off their coats to help in the work. Each one had had his skull broken by the fall of the brickwork, and death must have been instantaneous. The remains were removed to the Paddington Baths, close by. Several people declared that the body of an old man was that of Alfred Blake, the watchman of the premises. Hit wife and son were brought to identify the remains, and the wife cried it was her husband, and burst into a fit of sobbing. The son looked, and said. "It is not him; my father never wore a collar in his life." While the discussion between the relatives was proceeding, Blake entered the room, and the son, overjoyed, said, "There, what did I tell you?" The bodies of two of the men who were killed were identified as those of Robert Hyde, sixty-three, of 20, Pickering-street, and J. Hamden, fortyone, of 15, Pickering-place, Bayswater. The third body is that of a young man aged about twenty-five.

WHEN MORNING BROKE.

In the early hours of Sunday morning the spectacle presented rivalled the scenes of all great London fires of recent years. In Queen's-road the work of the firemen was carried on with much danger, for masses of masonry kept crashing down, breaking the windows opposite and blocking the roadway. Viewed from the end warehouse, which had been saved, the area of ground which had a few hours before been covered with palatial buildings presented the aspect of a small town had been cannonaded. In the centre a lotty chimney stack stood tottering, and everywhere great masses of flame, bursting upwards, indicated partially destroyed gas mains. By three o'clock the Fire Frigade authorities deemed the fire in hand, and a stop message was circulated over London, stating that a block of buildings covering an area of 200 feet by 150 feet had been burned out and the roofs destroyed, while all steamers were still at work. In fact, daylight had far advanced before any steamers were enabled to leave, and when, to the inexperienced observer, the fire seemed completely subdued, eight steamers continued to pour water on the seat of the fire. This task continued all day, and at night fresh men and officers were sent on to continue the work.

MR. WHITELEY SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY.

Mr. Whiteley had just landed at Ostend for a Continental trip when he received news that his premises were on fire. He at once hurried back to London, and arrived on Sunday. "It is a most disastrous loss which I have sustained," he told a press representative when he had looked round the ruins, "and it would paralize almost any energy and indomitable business pluck," and with the aid of these he did not shrink from facing the revelation.

"I cannot but believe" he added, "that there has been treachery, and foul play. I am as firmly convinced of that as I can be of anything in this world. Whenever we have a fire it seems to break out in twenty places at once, and before you have time to turn round the whole building is in flames. The extraordinary feature about this outbreak was that it was seen from three floors all at once. It started simultaneously, I am informed, in the brass finishers' shop on the first floor and on the second and third floors likewise at the same identical time, and immediately after a loud explosion was heard. This fire is the work of incendiaries, of men who are my enemies, and whose object is to ruin me by this means if they can."

Mr. Whiteley did not suspect any of his own employes. After the last fire he had offered £1,000 reward for information that would lead to the arrest of the incendiary. Mr. Whiteley will at once build suitable temporary premises, and have the burned structure rebuilt and opened by the 1st of December.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Aug. 12.)

ADMIRALTY, 9TH AUGUST, 1887.

STAFF Paymaster H M Harrison has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in H M's Fleet, Paymaster W J Brown has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in H M's Fleet.

Staff Engr T A Hearson has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engr in H M's Fleet, Chief Engr R Irwin has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engr in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, 12TH AUGUST, 1887.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Ind Mil Forces:—Col A L Playfair, Beng S C, Col T Lowndes, Mad S C, Col W M Dickinson, Mad S C, Col C L Raikes, Mad S C, Col C C Sargeaunt, Mad S C, Col W O Foord, Mad S C, Col G S Stevens, Bo S C, Lieut-Col H C Creak, Beng Cavy, Lieut-Col C McKenzie Hall, Beng Infy, Major G W Beresford, Beng S C, Brigade Surg C J Jackson, MD, Beng Medl Establishment and Surg Major R H Batty, Bo Medl Establishment.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted a step of Honorary Rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Genls—Col A L Playfair, Beng S C, Col T Lowndes, Mad S C, Col W M Dickinson, Mad S C, Col C L Raikes, Mad S C, Col W O Foord, Mad S C, Col G S Stevens, Bo S C.

To be Cols—Lieut-Col H C Creak, Beng Cavy, Lieut-Col C McKenzie Hall, Beng Infy.

To be Lieut-Col—Major G W Beresford, Beng S C.

To be Deputy Surgs-Genl—Brigade Surg C J Jackson, M D Beng Medl Establishment, Brigade Surg H Cayley, Beng Medl Establishment.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surg-Major R H Batty, Bo Medl Establishment.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 9
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 0
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 [illegible] 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 5 9	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort per piece	1 2 0
Fore " " "	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort "	0 11 0
Fore " " "	0 9 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0 7 0

LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind quarter 1st sort	1 4 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0 14 0
Fore do. do.	0 12 0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0 9 0
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0 3 6
Do. salt, country	0 4 0

MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 3
Jagree, per maund	2 6 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 2 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon per lb.	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled lard per lb.	0 12 0

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 7 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 6 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 2 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6

FRUITS—	
Pineapples, large, each	1 0 0
Pineapples, small, each	0 6 0
Custard apples each	0 1 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 9
Orange, large, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 8 0
Melons, water, large each	1 4 0
Do. small, "	0 12 0
Do. musk, large, each	0 1 6
Do. do. small, each	0 1 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 2 6
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 6 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 3 6
Pears per doz.	0 8 0
Apples Cashmere per doz.	2 0 0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos, per dozen	0 12 0

BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0 0 6

OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 6 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0

FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 6

GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
MOWRA spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

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A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

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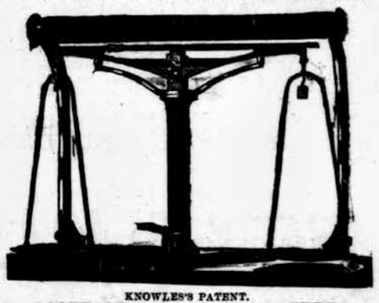

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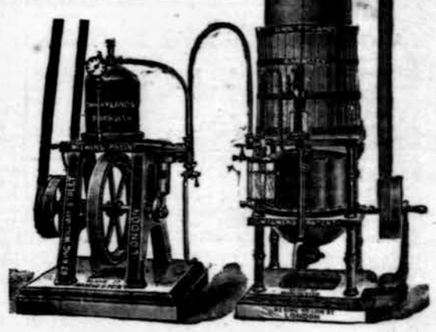

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BROOCH and EARRINGS	,,	8	0	to 25	0	PEN and PENCIL CASES.	,,	8	8 to 14	8
BROOCH PENDANTS	,,	11	0	to 16	0	SCARF PINS	,,	1	0 to 10	0
BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS	,,	20	0	to 25	0	SCARF RINGS	,,	6	0 to 8	8
COLLARETTES	,,	36	0	to 54	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	,,	3	8 to 6	0
EARRINGS	,,	5	0	to 12	0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	5	8 to 8	0
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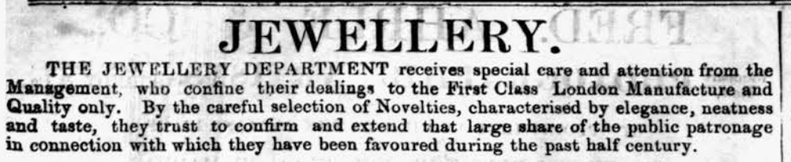

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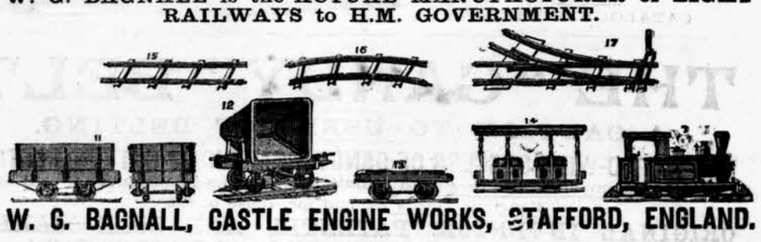

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Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 70 ,,

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 36 ,,

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 38 ,,

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 95 ,,

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 73 ,,

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 68 ,,

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 50 ,,

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BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/5	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-bound boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.
Catalogues Free.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20	,,	,,	,,	12 lbs.	,,	,,	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes				5 lbs.	,,	,,	One Pound of Coal.
A 20	,,	,,	,,	6 lbs.	,,	,,	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 ,, ETHER ,, ,, ,, 30 ,,

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
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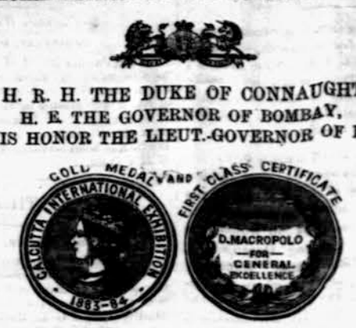
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.



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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	,, ,,	4	0	8.	Alpha	,, ,,	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	,, ,,	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	,, ,,	2	8
4.	Pinos (Lady)	,, ,,	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	,, ,,	1	8
5.	Bosphorus	,, ,,	3	8	11.	Victoria	,, ,,	1	4
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	,, ,,	3	0	12.	Sultan	,, ,,		

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.
These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITZE TURKISH TOBACCO.
Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	,,	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	,, 4

REAL HABANA CIGARS.
(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs. 8
El Re del Mondo	,,	50	,,	11	0	El Callope	,,	50	,, 5
Jose Vargas	,,	50	,,	10	0	La Selika	,,	50	,, 4
La Flor de Tobaccos	,,	50	,,	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	,,	100	,, 6
Trabucos Alexandrie	,,	25	,,	3	4	La Flor de Java	,,	100	,, 4
Semiramis	,,	100	,,	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	,,	100	,, 4

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.
Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Cocoanada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs.	1	8
Medium	,, ,,		2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	,, ,,		2	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.
The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.
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LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."
The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* including each bottle, and *is perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Croup, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes, wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., Proprietors.

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.
This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
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Green Diamond.
In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT
Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.
This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.
The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WINES

AT ALL HOTELS,
AT ALL STATIONS,
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.

Permit no Substitution.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1862.

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